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Soviet-Norwegian border talks begin

OSLO (R) — The Soviet Union and Norway begin talks here, aimed at breaking a 13-year deadlock over a boundary dispute in the strategically vital and potentially oil-rich Barents Sea. The growing military importance of the Barents Sea for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Soviet Union, combined with the possibility of a major oil find in the area, have made agreement at the five days of scheduled talks difficult, diplomats said. At issue are 155,000 square kilometres of ocean stretching from the two nations' northern coasts into the Polar Circle which both claim as part of their 200-mile economic zone. The talks were further complicated last January when a Norwegian diplomat, involved in previous talks, was arrested and accused of spying for the Soviet Union. The diplomat, Arne Tveit, is still in jail awaiting trial.

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Regent sends good wishes to UAE

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday sent a congratulatory cable to United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan on the occasion of the anniversary of the establishment of the UAE. In his cable, Prince Hassan congratulated Sheikh Zayed and wished the people of the UAE further progress and prosperity.

Bomb explodes in Kalandia camp

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli military authorities imposed a curfew for several hours Sunday on Kalandia refugee camp in the occupied West Bank after a bomb exploded near the camp wall around dawn, military officials said. There were no injuries from the explosion and the curfew was lifted by mid-morning, the officials added. At the Palestinian refugee camp of Dheisheh, near Bethlehem, the occupation authorities lifted a curfew imposed on Friday after residents threw petrol bombs at Israeli vehicles.

Two killed in N. Ireland violence

BELFAST (AP) — A British army soldier and a civilian were killed early Sunday during a gunfight on a lonely road close to the County Fermanagh border with the Irish Republic, an army spokesman said. The shooting erupted when a military patrol encountered a number of armed men at Drumrush near the town of Kesh, the spokesman said. The area was sealed off and army bomb disposal experts were called in to examine a van left at the scene.

Syria to form new cabinet in March

DAMASCUS (R) — A new Syrian cabinet is expected to be announced next March following elections this month of a new regional command of the ruling Baath Party, Baath Party sources said Sunday. A new cabinet is ordinarily named immediately after an election of the regional command, but the sources said a new cabinet would not be appointed before the end of next March. They said the main reason for the delay was for selection of a new cabinet to coincide with expiry of Hafez Al Assad's second term as president. The party is expected to nominate him for a third seven-year term, they added.

Turkish envoy found shot in Dublin

DUBLIN (R) — The Turkish ambassador in Dublin, Gundogdu Ustun, was taken to hospital Sunday after being found at his official residence with serious gunshot wounds, the Irish government said. A government statement quoted police as saying no-one else was believed to be involved and foul play was not suspected. Government sources said the ambassador's residence was under permanent 24-hour guard. Turkish diplomats in several countries have been targets for attacks by Armenian extremist groups.

King, Mubarak address Egyptian People's Assembly Hussein, denouncing Camp David, says no peace without Jerusalem

CAIRO (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein, denouncing the American-sponsored Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt, told the Egyptian Peoples Assembly (parliament) Sunday that there could be no peace in the Middle East if Jerusalem is not returned to Arab sovereignty.

King Hussein, addressing the Egyptian parliament on the second day of his first visit to Egypt in eight years, said the return of Arab East Jerusalem, occupied by Israel along with the West Bank and Gaza Strip following the 1967 Middle East war, must be part of any solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The basis of any settlement to the conflict, the King said, should be the principle of "peace in exchange of land". "Arab Jerusalem, the holiest of holy places, must be part of the principle for land because it was occupied through the use of force along with the West Bank, Gaza and (Syria's) Golan Heights...there could be no peace without its return to Arab sovereignty," the King said.

Jordan's rejection of the Camp David agreement was based on two main reasons, the King said. "We rejected Camp David from the start... the West Bank and Gaza Strip were not treated in the same way as Israeli-held Egyptian Sinai and the accord excluded the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from the peace process," he told the Egyptian parliament.

Referring to Jordan's decision last September to resume dip-

lomatic relations with Egypt, which were severed after the then President Anwar Sadat signed the Camp David agreement in 1979, the King said: "The Arab Nation constitutes one unit and one fabric that can be enhanced through reasoning, dialogue and faith in the common destiny. With this spirit Jordan deals with other Arab states and considered the disruption of relations between Jordan and Egypt as a temporary measure, and therefore it was as a correction of the course" that the Kingdom resumed diplomatic relations with Egypt.

He added: "We aim from this (the restoration of relations with Egypt) to strengthen Arab solidarity and to reunify Arab ranks so that we can fulfil our aspirations."

Despite the absence of diplomatic relations, the people of Jordan and Egypt continued their interaction on all fronts, he said. He pointed out to the Egyptian support for Lebanon in the wake of the Israeli invasion of 1982. Cairo's backing for Iraq in the now four-year-old Gulf war with Iran and support for the Palestinian cause and said these stands "reflect Egypt's true belonging to the Arab Nation in word and deed."

To the cheer and applause of Egyptian parliamentarians, cabinet members and leading personalities, the King continued: "The absence of a sensible dialogue among the Arabs and the appearance of demagogues, intellectual terrorism and weakness and disunity among the Arab ranks are the main reasons behind the pitiable state of affairs in the Arab World."

"The collapse of Arab solidarity was mainly due to the priority that each Arab country gave to its self-interests over national responsibilities, thus opening the door wide for foreign hegemony and intervention in Arab affairs," he said.

The current state of affairs in the Arab World has "encouraged Iran to pursue its aggression against Iraq despite the positive Iraqi response to calls for peace," the King said. The same state of affairs has also been exploited by Israel to launch the 1982 invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent siege of Beirut, he said. Simultaneously, Israel also found that it had ample time and facilities to embark on changing the character of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the Syrian Golan Heights and to "freeze the Palestinian problem," he said.

"Jordan is aware that the Palestine problem is exposed to the Israeli process of freezing and once Israel succeeds in its plans most Arabs, the Palestinians in particular, will be exposed to grave dangers," the King warned. "The current no-war no-peace situation helps Israel to press ahead with its drive to expropriate

more Arab lands and launch more aggression and set up more settlements in the occupied territories," he said.

"Therefore, Jordan is keen on arriving at peaceful solution to the Palestine problem and has been striving to achieve the goal since the 1967 war," he said pointing out that the Kingdom, along with Egypt pursued efforts on the international level which produced United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 in 1967.

Subsequently, the King said, Jordan also accepted Resolution 338 following the 1973 war, attended the Geneva Conference on the Middle East and also responded favourably to the 1974 Rabat Arab summit resolutions which proclaimed the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

King Hussein said he proposed to last week's Amman meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, ideas that could serve as a framework for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative.

King Hussein said it was time to tell the world what the Palestinians wanted from a just Middle East settlement. Then he outlined his five-point programme.

The basis of a solution should be "land for peace," he said. Negotiations were the way to achieve that exchange, he said, and the PLO must be represented in these talks on an equal footing with other participants.

(Continued on page 3)

Foreign minister hopes Syria will drop opposition to Egypt

CAIRO (AP) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Sunday he hoped Syria would drop its opposition to contacts with Egypt and join in efforts to arrange a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"There is disagreement on some matters between Syria and Jordan, there being differences in political ideas," Mr. Masri told reporters. "But we hope that the Syrians will follow the Egyptian-Jordanian line, and the Jordanian-Palestinian line, because this is the right path."

Mr. Masri made his remarks following a meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid. Mr. Masri is accompanying King Hussein on his visit to Egypt, his first here since the late president Anwar Sadat signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

Last week, the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament, urged the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to pursue an offer by King Hussein for a joint Jordanian-PLO initiative aimed at a negotiated peace settlement.

Mr. Masri noted that the King's visit to Cairo "comes at a crucial stage in relation to the Middle East problem and Palestinian problem."

"It is a great opportunity to consult and will be followed by visits and meetings," he said. "Opinions will be exchanged rationally and with an open heart with the aim of arriving at the national goals of the Arab peoples."

He said the two countries shared a "complete understanding" on regional issues and that their newly restored ties "are being built now on a strong, sound base."

"And I hope we proceed from this base to a peaceful settlement of the Palestinian cause," he added.

Militias battle in Kharroub amid reports of discord over plan

BEIRUT (AP) — Militias battled with artillery, rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns in the Kharroub region north of Israel's occupation zone overnight Sunday amid reports of discord over sending the Lebanese army into the area.

State and private radio stations said a high-ranking Syrian military delegation was expected Monday in Beirut to help resolve differences over a security plan calling for the deployment.

Under the plan, government troops would take control of the coastal road and foothills in the volatile Kharroub just above Israel's "front line" in southern Lebanon (See page 2). The plan originally scheduled for Sunday has been delayed until next Thursday.

The delegation expected from Damascus is headed by the Syrian army's chief of staff, Maj.-Gen. Ali Aslan, and includes the commander of Syrian forces in Lebanon, Maj. Gen. Saeed Birakdar, and chief Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, Maj.-Gen. Ghazi Kenaan.

The military team was to hold talks with representatives of the Lebanese army, and the warring militias.

The state radio and newspaper reports quoted aides close to Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt as saying he still has "reservations" on the deployment of the army in the Kharroub.

The fighting raged unabated early Saturday evening and into mid-morning Sunday in the worst flareup in the area in weeks. There was no immediate report of casualties.

The sound of explosions could be heard in Beirut, some 25 kilometres to the north, as the battle raged between PSP militia in the foothills and the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" irregulars based on the coastal highway.

The broadcasts and newspaper

reports said Mr. Junblatt demanded the withdrawal of "Lebanese Forces" militiamen from their enclave in the Kharroub, the last position south of Beirut, as a condition for the withdrawal of PSP militiamen from the area.

Another sticking point was the army command's demand that in addition to deploying troops on the coastal highway, the army should control of the hills overlooking the highway, the reports said. The hills are now in the hands of Mr. Junblatt's militia.

In the fighting overnight Sunday, shells hit the main power plant which feeds the capital, in the coastal village of Jiye, the broadcasts said.

Extensive damage to the plant and one of the two main power cables supplying Beirut would force new power rationing in the capital two days after an announcement that all such electricity rationing would end, the broadcasts said.

Pakistani opposition to boycott referendum

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's main opposition alliance Sunday decided to boycott a referendum ordered by military ruler Mohammad Zia Ul Haq to seek a further five-year term as president, opposition sources said.

They said the decision was taken at a secret meeting of representatives of all the 11 banned political parties grouped in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

General Zia announced in a broadcast Saturday night that a referendum would be held on Dec. 19 in which voters would be required to answer yes or no as to whether they approved of his programme to enforce an Islamic order in Pakistan.

They would also indicate whether they supported Gen. Zia's plan to transfer power to the people's representatives after national elections he has promised to hold by next March.

Gen. Zia, who seized power in a 1977 military coup, said a majority of yes votes would also mean his automatic election as president for a further five years.

The Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan

(JUP), a religious party outside the MRD, Sunday also rejected the referendum plan.

JUP leader Shah Ahmad Noorani said in a statement the proposed referendum was a "crude joke with the people."

MRD spokesmen have called the referendum move a fraud in the name of Islam and expressed the fear that it would be rigged by the military government.

MRD sources said another meeting of the alliance leaders would be held later Sunday to finalise formal statement on the issue.

A similar meeting of MRD leaders was being held Sunday at Lahore, capital of the country's most populous province of Punjab, they said.

A lawyers meeting has also been convened in Lahore for Monday by the Lahore High Court Bar Association to discuss the referendum plan.

The Lahore Bar Association has been vocal in opposing Zia.

A national convention of lawyers association held last week demanded an immediate end to military rule.

18 injured in grenade attack in Nabatiyeh

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Eighteen South Lebanese civilians were wounded when a hand grenade was thrown at a crowded parking lot on the main street of the market town of Nabatiyeh in the Israeli-occupied South Lebanon Sunday, Beirut Radio said.

The radio and travellers who reported the attack also said the village's approaches were sealed off by the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army (SLA)" militia.

Initial reports made it unclear whether these hand grenade was thrown at an Israeli-backed militiaman at the scene or thrown into the crowd by the militiaman.

Israeli officials in Tel Aviv contended the grenade was thrown at a patrol of the SLA but hit civilians instead.

In a separate incident just east of Nabatiyeh a roadside explosion went off when an Israeli army patrol passed by, but caused no injuries, the officials said.



His Majesty King Hussein, currently on a three-day state visit to Egypt, Sunday lays a wreath at Egypt's Monument for the Unknown Soldier in Nasr City near Cairo (AP wirephoto)

Masri calls for Jordan-PLO efforts to seek 'constructive' U.S. action

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri was quoted here Sunday as calling for joint efforts by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to get the United States to play a "constructive role" in search of a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Masri told the newspaper Al Siyassa in an interview that King Hussein recently asked the PLO to join Jordanian efforts for peace on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and the Arab Fex plan.

That basis, he said, should culminate in an international conference with the "active participation of the PLO."

"When we achieve accord with the PLO on that score, we will go to our Arab brothers (countries) and explain it," he said. "The Arabs will then have to approve it."

Responding to a question, Mr. Masri said that Jordan did not subscribe to the contention that the "U.S. holds all the cards to any Middle East peace settlement."

"That's an illusion," said Mr. Masri. "We are an Arab Nation with vast political and economic wealth and muscle. We enjoy unlimited support from many of the world powers. A Jordan-PLO



Taher Al Masri

accord will be the cornerstone for any future moves toward a Middle East peace, which the United States cannot afford to ignore."

Mr. Masri urged the Arabs to "perpetuate the dialogue" with Washington. He said the Arabs should try to alienate Israel in the United States as much as possible.

He said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would "revive his (Middle East peace) proposals only if the Arabs united their ranks."

The American leader two years ago put forward a peace plan cal-

ling mainly for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

The PLO complained that Mr. Reagan stopped short of recognising the commando movement as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They criticised the proposals for not seeking an independent Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The Fex plan, issued by an Arab summit conference in Morocco in September 1982, was approved by the PLO because it calls for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

The Fex proposals also recognise Israel's right to exist.

Asked about Jordan's recent bid to acquire U.S. arms, Mr. Masri said Jordan "never slammed the door shut to the quest to get Stinger missiles" from the United States.

Saudi Arabia was the only Arab country to obtain the Stingers, a shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missile for use against low-flying warplanes.

"The Americans shut the door on the Stingers," he said, adding that Jordan was seeking arms from the Soviet Union, France, Britain, Italy, and Austria.

'Chernenko initiated new U.S.-Soviet arms talks'

WASHINGTON (R) — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko started the process that led to an agreement on U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva next month, the Washington Post said Sunday.

Quoting Reagan administration sources, the newspaper said the Soviet initiative was accepted almost intact and was initially defined in a message from Mr. Chernenko to Mr. Reagan delivered on Nov. 17.

The message did not mention the American concept of "Umbrella talks," covering at least six

arms control issues but instead proposed a meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Mr. Chernenko said the meeting should decide the subject and objectives of new negotiations covering the militarisation of space, strategic nuclear armaments and medium-range weapons in Europe.

Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Shultz are due to meet on Jan. 7 to work out an agenda for new negotiations aimed at checking the nuclear arms race.

Gandhi says his leadership will ensure unity

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, launching his first campaign for national polls, has said his leadership would ensure India's unity.

In a whirlwind helicopter tour of towns in northern and eastern India, Mr. Gandhi repeatedly urged large crowds to fight what he called forces of destabilisation.

Referring to the assassination of his mother Indira Gandhi on Oct. 31, Mr. Gandhi said Sunday at Samastipur in eastern Bihar state: "The foundation of India laid down by Mahatma Gandhi, (former Prime Minister) Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi is not so weak that it could be shaken by assassins' bullets." (See related story on page 8)

An audience of at least 50,000 people greeted India's youngest leader on Saturday in northern Uttar Pradesh state's Bulandshahr town at the start of his four-day tour.

Mr. Gandhi told the crowd: "We will ensure the country is great and no one can divide it. Every region, religion and caste

will get equal opportunities. Every citizen will be protected."

A report in Sunday's Indian Express newspaper said the prime minister's security officials were perturbed over what it said was Mr. Gandhi's casual attitude towards his personal safety.

Security men "tried desperately" to keep up with him as he drove what the newspaper said was a rust-coloured, bullet-proof car manufactured in the United States and imported to India a few weeks ago.

Mr. Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party is expected to return to power in polls on Dec. 24, 27 and 28 after it dropped about a third of its sitting parliamentarians to boost the party image for the elections.

Congress spokesman Shrikant Verma told reporters at the weekend that the party leadership had decided to expel all rebel Congress (I) candidates who had refused to withdraw their nominations in favour of the official candidates' list.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

In emergencies dial 199

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department has appealed to the public to call 199 in case of fire, or when first aid or rescue operations are needed. Telephone numbers to be used for official business are: 661111, 661113, 663131 and 663140.

UNRWA deputy commissioner arrives

AMMAN (P.T.) — Mr. Robert Dillon, Deputy Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) arrived in Amman Sunday for a three-day visit, during which he will meet with Mr. Per Olof Halkjær, director of UNRWA affairs in Jordan, and with senior agency officials. Mr. Dillon will also visit agency installations in Jordan.

Sharif Zaid opens consumer complex

AMMAN (Petra) — Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Sunday opened a shopping complex for the military consumer corporation in Zarqa to serve the families of the armed forces personnel. The inauguration ceremony was attended by the army deputy chief of staff and senior armed forces and public security officers.

Family planning seminar opens today

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar for doctors who specialise in family planning will be opened at the Regency Palace Hotel on Monday. The seminar, organised by the Jordan Society for Family Planning and Protection, is designed to improve the skill of the participating doctors and to enlist some of them to work on voluntary basis for the society. Taking part in the seminar will be doctors from the Ministry of Health, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) and the private sector.

Bars to close on Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Governor Turki Al Hindawi Sunday decided to close all stores selling liquor, bars and night clubs in Amman from 5.00 p.m. on Tuesday until 8.00 a.m. Thursday. The closure decision was taken on the occasion of the Prophet Muhammad's birthday which falls on Wednesday, Dec. 5.



ROYAL SUPPORT: Her Majesty Queen Zela and Her Highness Princess Sarvath Sunday tour a Turkish welfare bazaar at the Hussein Youth City. The bazaar, organised by the Young Women's Muslim Association (YWMA) aims to raise funds for its special education centre (see story below) and hostel as well as for the Princess Sarvath Junior College. The bazaar is displaying a wide range of handicrafts, Turkish products and articles produced by vocational students at the special education centre. (Petra photo)

Trio to present classics with a difference

By Jean Claud Elias
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In cooperation with the Royal Cultural Center (RCC), the Embassy of Italy will present a classical concert by the Art Festival Trio on Tuesday Dec. 4th, at 8 p.m.

Fernando Antonelli playing the violin, Emilio Poggioni on the viola and Francesco Biraghi on guitar will present a programme of chamber music. Instead of being an accompaniment device, as it is

often used in orchestras, the guitar will play the part of the "concertato" instrument and will even take the leading part in the ensemble.

The Art Festival Trio was formed with these considerations in mind. Each of its members has been following an international career as soloist, member of chamber music orchestras and musicologist, in addition to being directly involved with the "Giuseppe Verdi" Conservatory in Milan. The trio's main concern is to

present musical programmes which reflect more originality and interest than famous, but traditional, compositions. The association of two violins and one guitar is already original in itself, compared to other orchestras, including symphonic ensembles.

Chamber music has characteristics which make it generally attractive to the widest audience. Music lovers in Amman have an opportunity to find this out for themselves.

Participants discuss occupied territories situation

CAEU session evaluates Arab economic integration

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Sunday concluded their 42nd session in Amman and adopted a number of decisions aimed at consolidating Arab economic work to serve the goals of the Arab economic unity agreement.

1985 budget and decided to hold its next session in Amman next June.

Speaking in Sunday's final session was Minister of Industry and Trade Jawad Al Anani who paid tribute to the positive atmosphere which prevailed during the meetings and which contributed to the decisions adopted by the CAEU. Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Yassin Salim, in his capacity as chairman of the session, thanked Dr. Anani for the assistance and facilities provided to the CAEU session.

CAEU Secretary General Mahdi Al Obeidi also paid tribute to the results which the session came up with and described the session as one with significant importance in view of the success it has achieved. Mr. Obeidi also said that there is an Arab tendency to strengthen economic Arab work and to revive economic integration towards the goals of the Arab economic unity agreement.

Participants approved the Arab economic unity agreement's executive programmes and a study of the organisational and occupational structure of the CAEU general secretariat.

They also approved the recommendations, adopted by the technical subcommittees during their previous meeting, on subjects related to economic unity, economic integration, and agricultural and industrial coordination among Arab countries.

The council also decided to follow up contacts with the Arab League general secretariat on implementing the decision of the Arab Economic and Social Council on facing the U.S.-Israel

free-trade zone project.

The council also evaluated the annual report of the CAEU secretary general in view of the revision of the report made regarding the international and Arab situations and crises and the proposed ideas for overcoming such crises.

Participants also evaluated the annual report and the explanations it presented on the economic situations in the occupied Arab territories and the gravity of the Israeli measures in these territories such as confiscation of land and water resources and employing the Arab labour force in the interest of the Israeli economy.

The council also approved the

SCC, Egypt to sign \$36m cement deal

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A cement purchase worth \$36 million will be the first fruit of the bilateral trade agreement between Egypt and Jordan, which was signed after the recent normalisation of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

A delegation, headed by Egyptian Deputy Minister of Housing Mohammad Abdul Latif Mitwalli who is also the chairman of the cement supply bureau in Cairo, is currently in Amman to sign a deal with the South Cement Company (SCC) of Jordan to purchase one million tonnes of cement.

During their visit the delegation met with SCC representatives and Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism Under Secretary Mohammad Saleh Horani and the director of commercial centres in Amman.

During the meetings they discussed means of improving the bilateral commercial deals between the two countries and the Egyptian market situation regarding cement consumption as well as international cement prices. Mr. Mitwalli told the Jordan Times.

He said that during their stay in Jordan the delegation visited the south of the country including the South Cement Factory site where they were impressed by the high standard of procedures and the good quality of Jordanian cement.

"The delegation will meet with Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani to sign the contract as soon as the agreement is settled," said Mr. Mitwalli. Meanwhile, the team is conducting a feasibility study on

means of transport. Mr. Mitwalli said that there are predictable two means, the first by Jordanian lorries straight to the Egyptian frontiers and the other by shipping.

Speaking of Egypt consumption of cement, Mr. Mitwalli said that Egypt represents the largest market in the Middle East for imports of this material. Egypt consumes 14.5 million tonnes a year from which 9 million tonnes are imported from several countries, he said.

He emphasised that Egypt is likely to increase its quantity of imported cement from the production line of the South Cement Company.

The SCC production line amounts to two million tonnes a year, most of which is for export. This is the first such agreement that the SCC had made with Egypt although the company has export markets in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Tahboub takes over as SCC director

AMMAN (Petra) — Legal Consultant at the Prime Ministry Adeb Tahboub assumed his new duties as director of the board of directors of the South Cement Company (SCC) in succession to Dr. Hisham Al Khatib who is now the minister of energy and mineral resources.

Egyptian trade team due today

AMMAN (Petra) — An Egyptian trade and economic delegation is due here Monday for a visit expected to last several days. The delegation, which will be led by Kamal Al Hilali, the chairman of the board of directors of the Al Nasr Export and Import Corporation, will have talks with Jordanian officials on ways of implementing the bilateral trade protocol which provides for increasing the volume of exchanged goods between Jordan and Egypt to \$75 million a year.

The delegation is expected to discuss with officials the types of Jordanian products to be exported to Egypt and those which Jordan intends to import from Egypt.

The Egyptian corporation is charged with supervising the Jordanian-Egyptian trade protocol.

YWMA centre gives 'special' attention to the handicapped

Text and Photo
By Rana Sabbagh

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Young Women's Muslim Association (YWMA) centre for special education located in Bunayyat, a small village just south of Amman, is designed to serve as a model centre in the field of education for the mentally handicapped child in Jordan.

This centre for special education is a coeducational school for mild to moderately handicapped students. Their disabilities may include associated problems, such as mild sensory difficulties, epilepsy, emotional or behavioural disturbances, hyperactive tendencies or mild physical handicaps.

This centre consists of three

main sections. The pre-school section which serves 56 students aged between three and seven years and which features a main streaming programme; the school section which serves 88 students in the primary grades and the vocational training section serving 32 students aged over fifteen years in several vocational fields. These three sections are highly impressive in terms of their academic standard and achievements.

Children aged three to seven years can be seen busily engaged. Some playing with equipment especially designed for gross motor development, or with dolls, puzzles, or filling beads onto cotton ropes which are especially designed to develop their fine motor skills. This section also has a dining

room and bathrooms, equipped with all necessary tools that develop the children's own personality and independence. There is a high spirit of cooperation between the children and the professional teachers who are trained to deal with these special children.

Mrs. Ghoussein Kereh, director of the centre commented on the preschool section saying, "Our main aim in this section is to train the children in their early stages, which is a promising sign for better results for their future." We also provide the proper environment for children to grow at their own maturity rate, and this should be provided in any school.

The school section offers both regular courses and social games which encourage the students to mingle socially thus enabling them to speak and communicate with people as well as training them in music, needlework, physical training and domestic work.

Vocational training

The vocational section offers trades in horticulture, carpentry, dress-making, window cleaning and block making. Students in the carpentry workshop are offered a training period from two to three years and at the end of the third year, the student is qualified enough to earn his own living, regardless of his handicap. "At the end of this academic year we shall have our first group of carpentry graduates. Our goal now is to find jobs within the community for

those graduates who can manage socially with no difficulty," Mrs. Kereh said.

Mr. Richard Webber, vocational training consultant at the YWMA centre for special education, commented on the carpentry workshop saying, "We offer students a very promising programme which is a test for their future work," he said. "The quality of work these students produce exceeds much of the work done in local furniture industries. The International Baccalaureate School, for example, has requested us to supply them with three hundred tables and desks which is a positive sign," Mr. Webber added.

Discussing the safety record of the workshop Mr. Webber said "Research proves that safety records in schools for the handicapped are much better than schools involving normal people. Up until now, we have had a free accident record."

Workshop, hostel

Regarding the future of the YWMA centre for special education and its projects, Mrs. Kereh said: "We have established a sheltered workshop near Sahab which will provide working opportunities for the first batch to graduate in carpentry. Those who find difficulties in social maturity and others with speaking disabilities will be transferred to this workshop."

Another concern is for the well

being of students once they are established in a vocational job and assume their role in society. Plans are underway to establish an adult hostel where vocational graduates can have a semi-independent life under minimum supervision. Such a facility will be the first in Jordan.

An associated project, which is in the development stages, is a follow up programme for graduates from the vocational section to ensure their satisfactory assimilation into the working world and into society as a whole.

The centre also plans to establish smaller schools throughout Amman's crowded communities to serve the local areas. "We are also willing to cooperate with normal school classes by providing a teacher. This will enhance a good exchange of communication between both handicapped children and normal children," Mrs. Kereh said.

Concerning the fees for the centre, Mrs. Khadijah Al Tall, member of YWMA's executive committee, said that student fees are paid according to an economic sliding scale ranging from zero to JD 35 per month. The average monthly fees paid by the students family is JD 10, she said. However, the total educational cost for each student averages about JD 70 per month. Thus, the centre heavily depends on the generous donations of interested parties, whether individuals, or government or corporation. We are trying to encourage the idea of sponsoring students as most of our students come from needy families," said Mrs. Tall.

"Mrs. Kereh said that unless the centre has a fixed annual income it cannot expand to help more handicapped students. "We insist on maintaining our standard, and would not drop it for the sake of expanding, especially since the YWMA is a non-profit voluntary organisation," she said.

Mrs. Kereh and Mrs. Tall said that the centre does not only need financial donations and emphasised that material and in-kind donations can be of great help.

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Pre-school children at the Young Women's Muslim Association centre for special education help each other tie their shoelaces

King: No peace without return of Jerusalem

(Continued from page 1)

framework of an international peace conference with the presence of permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, he said. Jordan could not be a substitute for the PLO, nor will it speak on behalf of the Palestinian people, he said.

He said he was not forcing the Palestinians into any decisions. "The choice is theirs and whatever they decide we shall abide with... for what is more precious than saving Al Aqsa?"

"It is a great honour to stand here amongst you and I hope that we together can change the gloomy picture now prevailing in the Arab World. We hope to see Arab solidarity strengthened again so that the Arab Nation can achieve its goals and objectives," the King concluded.

Following the King's speech, President Mubarak addressed the parliament and said that the King's proposal to the PNC was a "serious step towards the establishment of peace and a way for breaking the deadlock" in the quest for a settlement to the Middle East question.

King Hussein has affirmed that he was not imposing his proposal on the PLO and "the options remain open for all," President Mubarak said, and "through dialogue they (the PLO) can reach an agreement which they consider to be right."

"Past experiences with the Palestine problem have taught us to

deal with the present reality and situation without capitulation or compromise over any of our rights," President Mubarak said.

Referring to the called-for joint Jordanian-Palestinian initiative, the Egyptian leader said: "This is a practical method of handling matters with which we can convince major world powers which have influence in the region."

"The driving force behind our efforts to achieve peace should be our sincere intentions, taking into consideration the time factor which requires from us to step up efforts on the diplomatic and political levels on all fronts."

Egypt considers the recent session of the PNC in Amman as "representing the Palestinian will to overcome all obstacles and to strive for unity and solidarity," he said. "We hope that the PNC will be able to unite all Palestinians despite their side differences," he said. "Egypt supports the PNC resolutions, which aim at preserving the Palestinian right to independent decisions."

"Egypt supports the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people's struggle and says that revolution is the constitution of the Palestinians, who should pursue the struggle for their homeland," he said.

"Egypt has offered many sacrifices to help the Palestinians bolster their revolution and struggle aimed at regaining their homeland, because it believes that the Egyptians, Palestinians and all Arabs face a common destiny."

During his speech, Mr. Mubarak did not defend or refer to the Camp David agreement. Instead, he said, "the rapprochement between Jordan-Egypt would help Arabs in protecting their land from aggression and liberating what the aggressors have stolen."

"When we face the issue of liberating the occupied land, we face the issue of a Palestinian nation on the land of Palestine," he said.

"My visit to Jordan (in early October) after King Hussein's brave decision to restore relations with Egypt was the first step to heal rifts among the Arabs and it was not a stray manoeuvre. On the contrary, it was intended to tell all Arabs to abandon polemics and cooperate, or else we are heading towards an abyss."

Replying to critics of the Jordanian-Egyptian rapprochement, the president said: "We seek Arab integration. The Arab Nation, with its vast economic and human resources, is capable of a colossal Arab front. If this is a conspiracy, I am proud to be in the forefront of it."

The Egyptian leader echoed the King's words by saying Arab disunity was to blame for the Gulf war and the continued Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

"There had been a period of destructive contradictions submerged in a fever of accusations. Arab bullets firing on Arabs and meetings without logic, but to inflame disruption and hatred," he said.

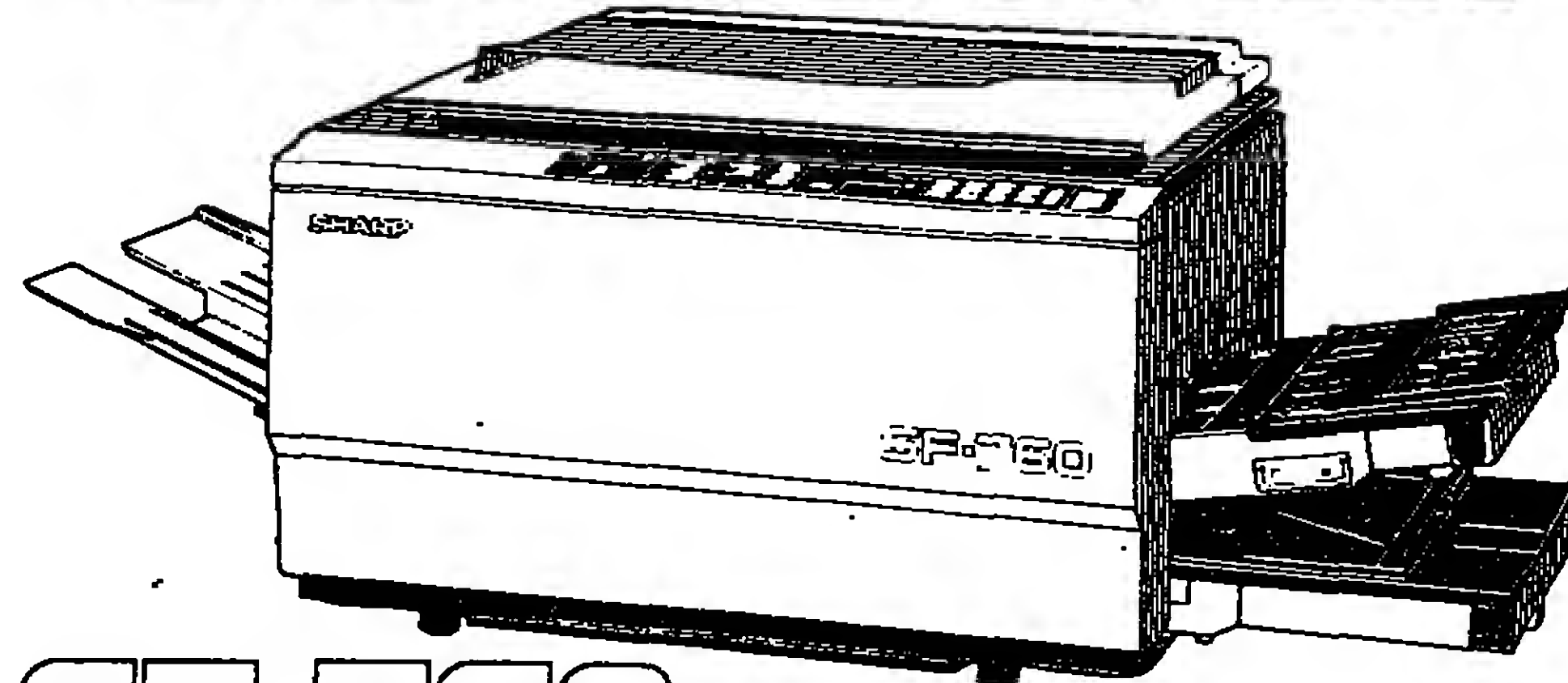
"It is time," he said "for Arabs to meet at one table and speak out frankly about their problems." If the differences continue the "Arab Nation will be the victim," the president said.

"During my visit to Jordan, I discussed the Iran-Iraq war with King Hussein and we both saw that international efforts were unable to put an end to that conflict," Mr. Mubarak said. "No doubt, this war continues to sap Arab resources, kill our people and disrupt the process of construction and development, and therefore, should be stopped. I support King Hussein's efforts aimed at serving Arab causes, and I express the feelings of millions of Egyptians who follow up the national work the King is undertaking for helping the Arabs attain their aspired goals."

Before his speech to the Egyptian parliament Sunday the King, accompanied by Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidi, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Oqsem and Egyptian Premier Kamal Hassan Ali, visited Egypt's Monument for the Unknown Soldier in Nasr City near Cairo. The King laid a wreath at the monument.

The King and President Mubarak left later Sunday for Ismailia for talks. They held private talks for 90 minutes Saturday before being joined by delegations for 30 more minutes.

They are to return to Cairo Monday evening.

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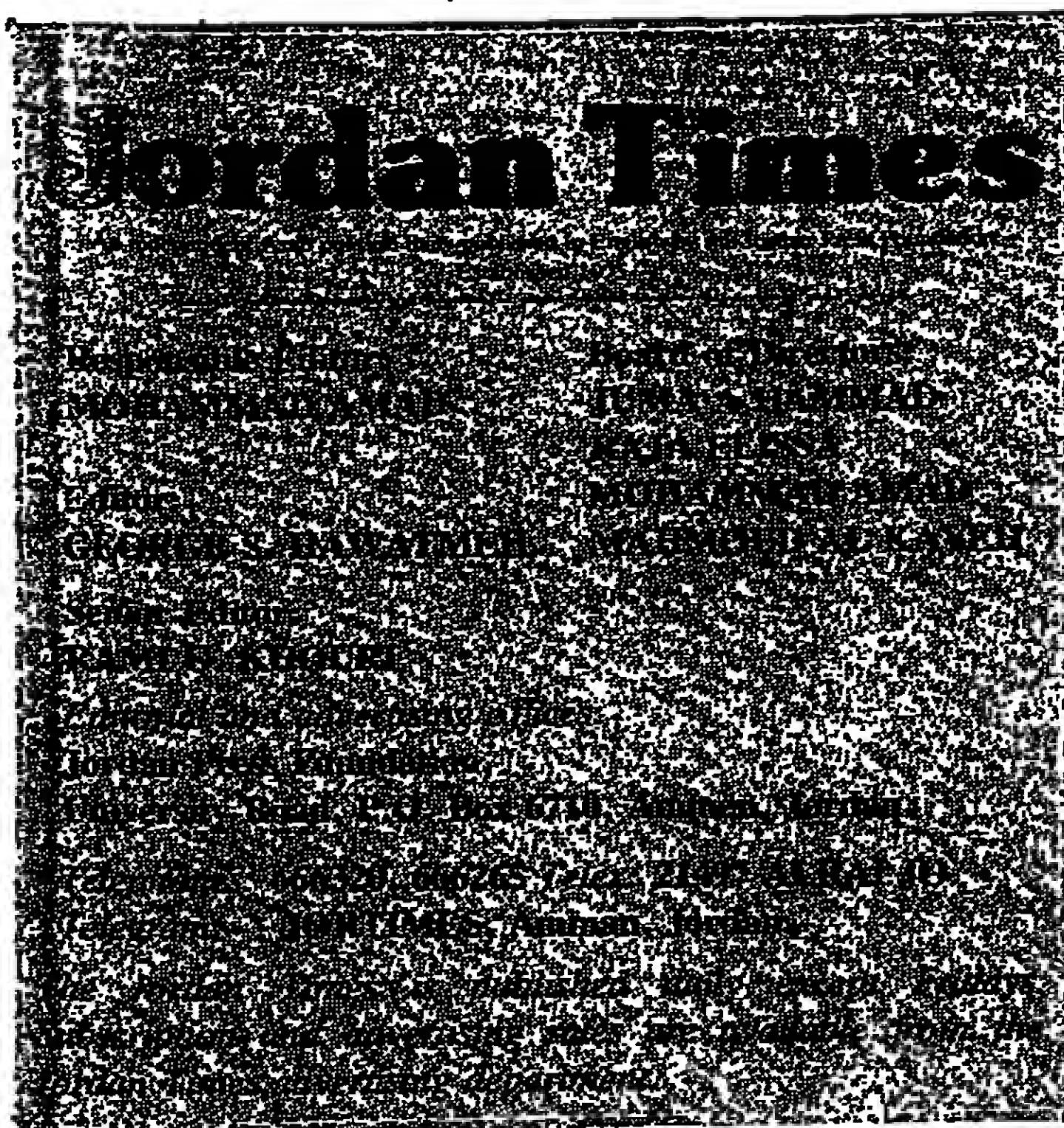
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Palestinian refugees languish in camps

By Ethan Bronner
Reuter

DAHEISHE, West Bank — The Israeli Army has sealed off but one exit. Waste water flows openly in the narrow, cracked roads. Elderly women squat in the shade of small cement huts, staring, waiting.

This is Daheishe refugee camp, home to 6,000 Palestinians. There is no high school, no parks, no playground. There are three telephones.

While their leaders met at the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Jordan this week, more than a million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip languished under Israeli occupation.

Daheishe, hated by many Israelis as a radical centre of stone-throwing youths, is subjected to frequent curfews, night raids and

other forms of collective punishment.

Built in 1948 by the United Nations, the camp lives in a time warp of recycled goods. There are shops to repair televisions and shops to repair bicycles. Nothing is new.

About 300,000 of the 1.3 million Palestinians under Israeli occupation live in 27 refugee camps built after the establishment of Israel in 1948.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was set up as a temporary agency to run the camps until the refugee problem is settled.

Besides those under Israeli control, 400,000 live in camps in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. UNRWA says.

"Our camps are slums. We don't like it. But we are \$110 million short this year already. We

also have a firm policy that we don't force any changes on the refugees that they don't want," said UNRWA Spokesman William Lee.

He said the camps were home to tens of thousands of people who could not consider living elsewhere — although they were free to do so — until their situation was resolved.

The camps are structured in the manner of Palestinian villages before 1948. Ruling families run the people's affairs and quarters are named after villages and towns in Israel.

Cut off by barbed wire and cement-filled barrels and watched by fully-armed Israeli soldiers — some on the roofs of private homes — Daheishe residents move with a kind of sluggishness.

Nowhere else in the West Bank

do children follow strangers, amazed at the very sight of them.

"We need a solution," said Mr. Jamal, 70, who like many others has been here since leaving his village 35 years ago. "We want to return to our villages, to our land, to stop living like slaves."

Situated near Bethlehem on the main road between Jerusalem and Hebron, Daheishe is a militant camp and a focus of anger by Jewish settlers.

Extremist Rabbi Meir Kahane, who preaches expulsion of all Arabs on Israeli occupied land, marched through here recently taunting its inhabitants. The ultra-right Tehiya Party has called for its dismantlement and settler leader Rabbi Moshe Levinger has held a protest vigil outside the camp for weeks.

UNRWA Spokesman Lee said the other 26 camps would be just as

militant but that Jewish settlers had made Daheishe a focal point because of its proximity to the main road and their settlements.

This week, settlers descended on the camp and distributed leaflets urging the residents to leave. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin denounced the move in parliament but said that, as long as Daheishe remained a security risk, "We will be unable to ease up on the inhabitants."

The government says it would like to tear down the camp and replace it with better homes, as it has for some 9,000 families in Gaza.

But it has no money and camp leaders anyway refuse, saying the grim conditions are a symbol of their plight, the fire of their revolution.

"We don't want villas. We want

a state," says Hamdi Farraj, a 28-year-old journalist confined by the army to the camp for the past 18 months for his political activities.

Mr. Farraj looks back on Jordan's administration of the West Bank between 1948 and 1967, when Israel conquered the area.

But many in the camp say the internal rivalries of the PLO are beyond them. They just want the occupation over.

Mr. Yussef, a former day labourer, responds politely to questions, then says he has seen many reporters over the years.

"You come here, write everything down and then what do you do? Throw it away? Do the authorities stop you from writing the truth? If people knew the truth this would stop, wouldn't it?"

A time to lead

WITH THE Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting behind us, it is possible to start assessing the real achievements of the meeting. Like most other aspects of Palestinian and Arab politics, those achievements are difficult to pinpoint. Mr. Arafat called the meeting of the PNC to try and stop the internal paralysis of the PLO. He had been attacked politically and militarily in North Lebanon last year by his Palestinian foes and Syria, and he was using the PNC meeting here as his political counter-attack. Before the meeting, there was considerable speculation about whether or not the PNC meeting would irrevocably split the PLO, producing a pro-Arafat majority and a smaller minority of independents and pro-Syrian groups. That has not yet happened.

The clear sentiment among the Palestinian members of the council was for reconciliation with Syria and the independent Palestinian groups of the "democratic alliance". One of those groups, the DFLP, said the same thing after the meetings ended. And — amazing to end all amazings — even Egypt said this week that Syria has to be brought into any Arab grouping talking about an international peace conference on the Middle East.

The stage is now set for a more formidable delineation of political forces in the area. Mr. Arafat has shown he represents a very large majority of the Palestinian people, who in turn have made it clear to him that they prefer reconciliation rather than confrontation. But the reconciliation attempts of the past year have produced little success. Neither, by the way, has the PLO policy of moderation. So what does the PLO do? To provoke a formal split in the PLO for the sake of a policy of moderation that has produced nothing tangible for the Palestinians seems rather silly. To alienate important sectors of the Palestinian leadership and people just for the sake of being decisive is equally senseless.

The object remains: How do the Palestinians get their little corner of Palestine, a flag, a passport and some peace and quiet? The PNC meeting did not really tackle the historic issues, just the immediate ones. Now is the time for the leadership of the Palestinians to lead.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Serving pan-Arab interests

WITH ALL the feelings of affection and respect, the Egyptian people Saturday welcomed King Hussein in their country. The enthusiastic welcome in Cairo reflects a true meaning of Arab brotherly ties and a determination to join hands with Jordan on the long march to achieve common goals.

In speeches at the dinner party, King Hussein and President Mubarak both endorsed these ties by pledging to continue working together for the good of both peoples and for the Arab nation at large. They made mention of the close cooperation between their two countries in various economic and social fields, and underlined the importance of pursuing joint efforts on the political front. They are both agreed to step up endeavours for reaching a just settlement for the Middle East question and for restoring the Palestinians their rights in their homeland.

President Mubarak's political advisor Osama Al Baz echoed the policies of Jordan and Egypt in his statement to the press in which he also said that the Arab Nation must join ranks, and hoped that Syria would join in the efforts towards achieving unified action. Unified action is the most dreaded thing for the Israelis, and coordination among confrontation states is bound to bear fruitful results for the whole Arab Nation.

Al Dustour: Building on past agreements

THE SPEECHES exchanged at dinner between King Hussein and President Mubarak reflect the two leaders' keenness on establishing firm basis for Arab solidarity and for joint Arab action. King Hussein affirmed that the Arab Nation deserves to be served and, therefore, everything possible should be done to mobilise this nation's resources and potentials and ranks to enable it to confront challenges with confidence.

The two leaders have, no doubt, devoted their lives, their time and efforts to serving Arab causes, and they had paved the way for all this during Mubarak's visit to Jordan earlier last month. Perhaps in the talks in Cairo the two leaders will build on the Amman talks and will further bolster bilateral cooperation for the benefit of the Egyptian and Jordanian people. Perhaps they will find a solution to end the Arab weakness and disarray in Arab ranks.

No doubt the most important topic on the agenda of the two leaders will be Palestine and the effective means to be adopted for regaining the rights of the Palestinians. The two leaders will undoubtedly discuss King Hussein's proposal to the Palestine National Council for a Jordanian-Palestinian formula that would trigger a new political offensive aimed at restoring the occupied lands to their legitimate owners. No doubt the two leaders will consider the steps to be taken for holding an international conference that would eventually lead to permanent peace in the Middle East.

Sawt Al Shaab: Scopes of cooperation

KING HUSSEIN'S visit to Cairo and his talks with President Mubarak came to fill the vacuum which had appeared in the region due to continuous Arab differences and disputes among Arab leaders. The visit paves the ground for a firm basis of inter-Arab cooperation and solidarity and opens the door for wide scopes of cooperation in economic and scientific fields.

The visit assumes great significance, coming in the midst of total Arab disarray and following a successful meeting in Amman of the Palestine National Council. The Palestine problem and other Arab issues can not tolerate further delay or procrastination, but require immediate consideration and speedy treatment.

Egypt and Jordan acquire unique positions in the midst of the Arab Nation and are eligible for handling the most difficult questions and problems that had been plaguing Arab states. The King's visit to Cairo represents a new beginning of inter-Arab cooperation and is hoped to bring about fruitful results for the Jordanian and Palestinian people and for the Arab Nation as a whole.

Reagan thinks prospects for Mideast talks are better

WASHINGTON — President Reagan thinks it possible to make agreements with the Soviet Union by making practical suggestions pointing to mutual advantage. The president, in a Nov. 27 interview with The Washington Times, said he believes the Soviet Union is ready to return to the arms reduction talks because the Kremlin has become convinced that "we're determined not to let them maintain" a lead in nuclear weaponry.

Mr. Reagan made these other comments:

— His 1982 Mideast peace initiative "was the proper course to take," and it still offers a practical programme.

— "There has been some trust buildup by the moderate Arab states in the United States as an intermediary" in trying to bring about peace.

— While he believes that Libya supports terrorism, it is difficult to obtain evidence sufficient for submission to a court of law. He said there may come a time when "military action against terrorism becomes necessary."

— The anti-Soviet rhetoric he used earlier in his term was intended "to get their attention," and despite the contention of some that relations with Moscow suffered, "they haven't gained one square inch of territory in these four years." He contrasted that with the previous four years in which "there was Afghanistan and there was Ethiopia and South Yemen, and there they were, advancing down through Africa."

— He has informed Moscow and Nicaragua that introduction of high-performance jet aircraft into Central America would be "a threat to the area ... this is something we cannot sit back and just take." Six additional ships carrying arms, although not necessarily aircraft, are en route to Nicaragua.

— He suggested that as part of a negotiated settlement of the Namibia issue, the United States would extend diplomatic recognition to the Marxist regime in Angola. U.S. diplomats are working with South Africa and Angola to gain independence for Namibia, and as part of the settlement, Angola would expel Cuban troops. But the president also said Washington is "not going to turn on" Jonas Savimbi, one of the anti-Communist Angolans fighting against the Angolan government.

Following is the transcript of the interview, which was released Nov. 28 by the White House:

Q: The Syrians seem now to have become the serious focus in the Middle East, and with your September 1982 peace plan at least grievously wounded, if not dying, do you think it can be revived or, if not, do you have another initiative that you're going to pursue there?

A: Well, no. I think that was the proper course to take and I think that it is a little closer than it's been for some time. The very fact now that Jordan has recognised Egypt, which kind of strengthens Egypt's position as being accepted back in the Arab community even though it has the peace treaty with Israel, the recognition the other day or the restoring of relations with Iraq is a step forward.

I think that there has been some trust buildup by the moderate Arab states in the United States as an intermediary and trying to bring about — see, we're not trying to negotiate the peace. They have to negotiate the peace. Syria is — and still is the stumbling block. But even so, now there is the negotiation going on with regard to the removal of Israel's troops from Lebanon.

So I think that some things are coming together now which, if anything, including the fact that the PLO held its meeting in Amman instead of Damascus — I think these things are all leading towards the possibility again of getting the Arab states to agree to negotiate.

You see, they've been sitting there with the position that they refuse to recognise Israel's right to exist as a nation. Well, you can't negotiate with someone until that's removed.

Well, Egypt did it. And now I think the attitude of Jordan shows that — Jordan can't be alone in doing that, but I think that what

they're saying is that if the others can come together on this and enter into negotiations — the PLO, we now see them taking on the radical faction in their own midst that was pro-Syrian.

And we're going to do everything we can to hopefully encourage this.

Q: It's been suggested you have only six to eighteen months to accomplish your agenda before your post-election honeymoon with the Congress ends. What is your strategy to capitalise on your victory with an even more recalcitrant Congress, particularly after the 1986 congressional elections? Doesn't this threaten the completion of the Reagan revolution?

A: Well, I've never thought that the completion of what we've been trying to accomplish is going to be easy, particularly as long as there is in the House a definite majority of the other side. On the other hand, we have accomplished, I think, a great deal. We'd be much further ahead if we'd gotten all that we'd ask for from the very beginning. But we're going to keep right on with those things and see what we can do.

First of all, I think we have to go after some budget reforms. You realise there hasn't been a budget since I've been here, and I guess even before I got here. The budgeting process is just a kind of a chaotic thing, and finally you get a package of appropriation bills. Until we can have a budgeting process where you start and set a figure as to what overall can be spent, and then within that, negotiate out as to which programme gets how much and arrive at a consensus on that, we're going to be in trouble.

We need to do that. We need the balanced budget amendment. We need the line-item veto. If we're to do those things, we need economic growth, and for that, we've got to have the tax simplification programme that we've been studying and working on. We've got to have such things as enterprise zones — everything that will help stimulate the growth of the economy, because that is the sure way back to sensible running of the government.

And we've got the — it goes without saying — the defence and the security assistance measures, and so forth. That we have to have. That's the top priority of government in the sense that the main constitutional requirement is the security of the people.

And then there are social things that I think we want, having to do with abortion, school prayer, tuition tax credits. Things of that kind. And what we're going to do is try to work with the leadership of the Congress. And I'm not sure that it is even more hostile or inimical.

If it is, and if it simply tries to throw roadblocks, then, yes, we take our case to the people. Q: The deficit has been described as a debt that the people, the American people, owe themselves. As such, does the deficit really matter, or has the slowdown in the economy forced you to reconsider whether growth can substantially reduce the deficit?

A: Well, of course, we had this example this year in which some \$20,000 million came out of the deficit as it had been projected by ourselves for this present year, and that was almost entirely due to the economic growth. But when you say the deficit, and does it really matter, well, for 50 years that's what the Democrats have been telling us, that it didn't, that we owed it to ourselves.

I think to look at just the deficit ignores the real problem. The deficit is a result. What you have to get at is the problem, and that



government is spending too much and it's spending too big a share of the private sector. That's why my opposition to those who think that the only answer to deficit spending is higher taxes. Well, we've done that in the past and all it did was take the burden off the backs of those who wanted to spend more, so they could just go ahead and spend more.

If you look at about the five years before we came here, taxes just about doubled. And the deficit came to over something like \$318,000 million. In fact, just a little while ago I was citing some figures. If you go back to '65, and in the years following '65, was when the "Great Society" got underway, '65 to '80, in those 15 years, the budget, the overall spending, increased about four-and-a-half times. The deficit increased 38 times.

So I think — we go back to what the classical economists used to say at the turn of the century when we had, as they put it, business cycles and hard times. It was usually when government spending crept up to above — they never told you what the percentage was, but above the certain percentage of the gross national product, took that much more money out of the private sector. That's when you had hard times.

Well, I think that's what we've been seeing.

Q: How far are you prepared to go to support the Treasury's modified flat-tax plan and are you fully committed to pushing a comprehensive tax reform through Congress in this year, and if you want a balanced budget, why don't you submit one?

A: I haven't been able to get the budget I wanted, as low as I wanted it, without going that far. I don't think there's anyone that would suggest that at this point you could suddenly come back and say, "Here, we're —" not without hurting an awful lot of people. What I think you have to do is look down the road and say, "Let's aim at a target here that we're going to get this budget on a declining pattern." And then maybe you can't exactly foretell the day — which it would happen, but if you can get the spending level, the share of private level coming — or even if it isn't coming down, if your budget continues to increase to meet needs and whatever inflation there is, but if it increases at a lower rate than it has been and if the growth of the economy you can bring up, those two lines are going to meet some day and when they meet, you've balanced the budget. And as this one goes on past, you begin to get the surplus that you should use to reduce the national debt. And this is what we're trying to do.

Q: Excuse me, but the earlier part was how far are you prepared to go to support —

A: Oh, that one, yes. Well, you've kind of got me. There on my desk is the printed version of the whole study of the Treasury Department. And I — no decisions have been made. We've just had a briefing of the cabinet on it. Everyone is now studying it. I think it has come with the recognition that there are some options in there, that it is not a hard and fast plan. And so I want to study this. And then, when you say about Congress, we've got two tax proposals in Congress, and one from the Democratic side, and one from the Republican side, not too

far apart, as I don't think this one is too far apart.

Well, I think that it shows that the climate is there that if we get going and we want to take this up with the Democratic leadership, we also want to make it available to the public, to all the various groups out there, so that they understand what it is we're trying to do. And I think that with all of that pot there of three, you might say, proposals, I think we can come up with a plan that calls for simplification and lower tax rates in the areas that will make it more fair than the tax system is, certainly simplified.

And I know that there are some very interesting proposals the Treasury Department has come up with to do that with regard to easing the burden at the bottom, lowering the rates for everybody and simplification, making it far more simple. One thing, the going down to three tax brackets instead of 14 is a pretty good step.

Q: Even after the election there's still some muttering about the GOP gender gap. Now looks like there isn't a senior foreign policy post in the White House for a woman who dazzled them in Dallas. Jeane Kirkpatrick. How can you let her leave the cabinet and what will you offer her to induce her to stick around?

A: She and I are scheduled for a talk "this week." We've talked off and on, and I've known about her feelings now about the U.N. job. But I don't know when she talks whether she's determined that she wants to return to her previous profession in the academic world or whether she's still interested in government. And believe me, I want to find something for her in government if I can because I count on her a great deal and I value her abilities and her great intelligence too much to just sit there and let her go if there's a way to keep her. So I'm going to try to keep her. She's turned us around at the U.N., our position in the United Nations, and she did it.

Q: But there isn't any way that she can stay — function in the White House, is there?

A: I don't see anything there that would be worthy of her. But I — so I'm going to — but it depends, first of all, on what are her desires. What is it — how strongly does she feel about whether she wants to leave entirely.

Q: But you would like her to stay on up at the U.N.?

A: Well, except that I can't ask her to do that. That assignment has a way of kind of burning people out and I think she's —

Q: So does yours.

A: I think she's had about all of that that she wants. Q: Are you above a little arm-twisting to keep her?

A: I did that to keep her there as long as she has. But I have to — no, I — it's difficult for me, when someone really has served and done the job and you know that they've kind of had it, it's very difficult for me to try to persuade them to do it.

Q: Why, after an overwhelming electoral victory, has arms control become such a high priority for you, and that there's now a rush to the negotiating table? Isn't the "evil empire" evil any longer, or aren't you still concerned about the Soviet disdain for treaty obligations?

A: I have been as critical as anyone of previous agreements in many instances where I thought somebody just made an agreement to have an agreement. I have all the quotes of Brezhnev and others with regard to detente and what they thought of it. I don't know whether you're aware that Mr. Brezhnev said that detente was serving their purpose and that by 1985, they would be able to get whatever they wanted by other means.

So I have no illusions about them. But I do believe that the Soviets can be dealt with if you deal with them on the basis of what is practically — practical for them and that you can point out to their advantage as well as ours to certain things.

Now, I think they have seen that if it's to be an arms race, if we are determined that we're not going to let them maintain or enlarge their superiority in weapons — and they know our industrial power and might — and they see that we're determined to not let them maintain or continue that lead, then, rather than an arms race, I think there's an advantage to them in saying, well, maybe we'd better find a different way. And, believe me, I would not hold still for a deal that simply makes a deal. Evil empire, the things of that kind, I thought — I wasn't just sounding off. I figured it was time to get their attention, to let them know that I was viewing them realistically.

And I think it's worked. They — you know, everyone says about the horrible relations between the two of us, but they haven't gained an inch of territory in these four years and in the four years before there was Afghanistan and there was Ethiopia and South Yemen, and there they were, advancing down through Africa. So I don't think the relations have been all that bad.

Q: Why do you think they've dropped the preconditions to the arms talks at this time?

A: Well, I just — I think they were kind of stalling until the election, also, and then decided, well, now, they know who's going to be around for a while longer. They've made a proposal and we've said fine.

Q: Congress has prohibited support for the Contra forces fighting against the government of Nicaragua. How can you live with this restriction and doesn't it send a message to the world that it might be risky to be a friend of the United States, as it was when President Carter was here?

A: Well, this is one of the things where I think the Congress, up until now, has been shortsighted and, in fact, irresponsible with regard to that situation down there. And we are hopeful that we know that there was a kind of a consensus of feeling just recently among them, when they believed, as we all did, that possibly that ship was bearing high performance planes, MIGs, to Nicaragua. We don't know for sure that it wasn't. We can't prove that it was, we can't prove that it wasn't, because of some manoeuvring that went on.

But there are six more Russian ships, as nearly as we can count, that are on their way to Nicaragua now with more arms. I think that maybe, if they remember that feeling that they had with regard to the possibility of high performance planes, that they will see that there is value in our carrying on.

What we have are revolutionaryaries that only a short time ago they and the Sandinistas were all on the same side, fighting the same revolution. And fighting it ostensibly, and by their own claim, for democratic processes. Now they got in, and a La Cuba under Castro, the one faction took over, has created a totalitarian Marxist state, and the others are still in the revolution, still trying for the democratic principles that they'd fought for in the beginning.

And I think that the — and the very fact that the Sandinista element is continuing to support revolutionaryaries who are trying to overthrow a duly elected government, this is of itself of great interest to us.

Q: Have you drawn a line that says if there are high-performance aircraft introduced into this area, that there will be a reaction from us that —

A: Well, we have let them and we have let the Soviet Union know that this is something we cannot sit back and just take, if they do that because that is so obviously, then, a threat to the area. That's not — well, their whole military today isn't defensive. Their whole military is greater than all the combined countries of Central America put together, and it's so obvi-

ously offensive in nature that we can't ignore that.

And that would be just the crowning thing to have those high-performance planes representing a threat to the area and to the hemisphere. We've made it plain that we're not going to sit by quietly and accept that.

Q: Do you think that the MIG crate episode and the six ships that are believed on their way now is any way an attempt by the Soviet Union to test your resolve on this issue?

A: I don't know whether it is or not. I know they —

Q: Sort of like the missile — Kennedy's Cuban crisis?

A: Yes, yes. I know they do things like that, and — so we're keeping watch on what's there. We're not going to raise Cain over a purely domestic type of cargo, or anything of that kind, but we are in contact with the Soviet Union.

Q: Do you know if weapons, or MIGs specifically, are on any of those six ships you mentioned?

A: No. We do know that in several of the ports where those ships have touched down there have been evidence of those aircraft and crates that could contain them. And we want to know that after the ships leave those aircraft are still there.

Q: Was one of those places 'Libya'?

A: I would be guessing now because my memory doesn't tell me. Of all the reports we've had, I don't know whether — I couldn't tell you specifically.

Q: That Black Sea port, though —

A: Yes. I would think Libya would be a probability.

Q: Why is Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker negotiating with all sides in the Angola crisis to get the Cubans out and reach a settlement, except for Jonas Savimbi, who's one of the strongest anti-Communist leaders in the region there? And will you recognise Marxist Angola if the Cuban troops leave?

A: What Secretary Crocker has been doing is actually having to do with Namibia. Namibia and its independence. And there is the 435 Resolution of the United Nations about Namibia's right to become a country. Well, right now, it's South Africa territory.

Now, South Africa is willing for Namibia to become independent, but not while on the northern border of Namibia sits Angola and the Cubans, and the possibility remains of Namibia becoming another satellite of the Communist bloc. So what he's back and forth negotiating is that — for to create Namibia, for Angola to agree to remove the Cuban troops, and South Africa has agreed that they will move out and they will be helped in making this a state — and he's made quite a bit of progress.

For the first time, Angola has made a declaration that they are prepared to bring about the withdrawal. It's a negotiating matter. They want to phase it and they have some conditions on doing this. And so he has come back just recently, but he'll be going back again. But that's where it stands and at least that's the first time in all the years that this has been going on that Angola has said, yes, they will remove Cuban troops.

Q: If the negotiations are successful, would you then recognise Angola, the government of Angola, if the Cuban troops leave?

A: I think that that would be a part of the whole negotiation — of the negotiations that are going on.

Q: Doesn't that risk throwing someone like Jonas Savimbi to the wolves, in effect, though?

A: Well, this is another problem, and I can't talk about that. No one wants to do that. But certainly that has to figure in the whole negotiations. No, we're not going to — we're not going to put on him. But, somehow, there has to be a negotiation that involves that situation, domesticity in Angola.

Unrest more organised, more widely based than Soweto '76

By James F. Smith
Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The 1976 Soweto riots were spontaneous, but this year's racial unrest has been planned, according to experts. It is also more organised and more widely based than the 1976 riots.

Fueled by the worst recession in decades, black protests against rent hikes and poor schools have shown a degree of organisation and discipline not seen since the civil disobedience campaign of the early 1950s.

Three months of almost daily violence in segregated black townships since late August have claimed 130 to 160 black lives, compared with nearly 600 deaths, by official reckoning, in the nine months after rioting broke out June 16, 1976.

Many blacks, and some whites, say that year as a turning point in the decades-old attempt to force the white government to grant political rights to the voteless black majority.

This time, neither blacks nor whites are predicting the apocalypse. The white-minority government has shown no sign of making major concessions under pressure, and the might of the state seems essentially unchallenged.

"There's a feeling (among whites) that a certain level of violence is inevitable and you have to live with it," said John Kane-Berman, director of the Institute of Race Relations.

The 1976 riots mainly involved students protesting black education. The past three months of unrest have drawn in black adults as well as the emerging Black Union Movement, this time with more political demands.

White businessmen, many of whom tended to dismiss the 1976 unrest as the work of agitators, are increasingly criticising the government for detaining protest organisers rather than talking to them about grievances.

"The level of anger among black youth and the degree of alienation of black people in general is now much greater than it was in 1976. That's what presents the government with its greatest problem," Kane-Berman said.

Nthato Motlana, a medical doctor who is chairman of the Soweto Committee of the Civic Association, said the police seem to be showing more restraint in riot situations than in 1976, contributing to a lower death toll. But he said that, unlike 1976, the government has refused to address the main grievances, especially rent hikes that sparked the rioting.

"Overall, the policy is just as stupid but there has been less shooting," Mr. Motlana said.

A major factor in the unrest, government critics agree, is the economy. With blacks suffering most from layoffs, 10 per cent sales tax and 12 per cent inflation, rent increases in the black townships south of Johannesburg were the spark for rioting starting Sept. 3 that left at least 46 dead in a week.

The Rev. Peter Lekoe, an Anglican priest in Sebokeng township who has tried to mediate in the conflict, said, "What has happened here has been sort of a reaction from the people themselves. It's not something people were encouraged to do by organisations. I think the truth is that the people themselves felt they have to take responsibility for their own affairs."

Airlines feel pinch from Gulf's economic setbacks

By John Owen-Davies
Reuters

BAHRAIN — The boom days for airlines serving lucrative routes in the Gulf are over, at least temporarily, and companies are vying for passengers in a shrinking market. Airline sources in the region say.

Oil-induced economic setbacks in Gulf states and consequent readjustments in their needs for expertise from industrial countries and labour, mainly from the Indian Sub-Continent and other parts of Asia, are major factors behind the problem.

The 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran and the Iran-Iraq war, now in its fifth year, have also had an impact on the market, which reached a peak in the late 1970s when Gulf states were in the middle of often grandiose internal development projects.

In a bid to win passengers most airlines serving the area, including foreign carriers which use Bahrain as a refuelling stop between the Far East and Europe, are offering big discounts on some services.

But results are not encouraging.

"The number of passengers available to airlines is not high and fare discounting is rife, especially in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), but it has not produced much extra traffic," the local head of one major airline said.

Some discounting has met opposition, especially from Gulf Air, which is owned jointly by the governments of Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the UAE. Other locally-based airlines which serve international routes are Saudia and Kuwait Airways.

"The Gulf has not now got traffic flows like the Atlantic or the Far East, where sheer volume means you can fly with reasonable load factors," one airline source said.

"Quite often on a winter night in Bahrain you will find British Airways, Cathay Pacific, Qantas and Gulf Air chasing a total of about 100 passengers to join flights between the Far East and Europe," he said.

Bahrain became a main stopping point for international carriers travelling between Europe

and the Far East when they stopped using the more northerly — and less expensive — route via Tehran after the Iranian revolution.

But the sources say the medium-term outlook is not entirely gloomy because of several intangible factors, the major ones being the Gulf war and oil prices.

They said an end to the Gulf war would probably lead to a big influx of people to rebuild Iran and Iraq, while at least a moderate rise in oil prices would help to boost economies in Gulf states.

The conflict has caused some nasty moments for aviation authorities and airlines in the region. But the sources say it has not forced any widespread re-routing, while security at airports is geared to high risk and generally considered good.

There have been hijackings, mainly involving Iranians trying to leave their homeland, and earlier this year Iranian planes, flying in the vicinity of busy civilian air lanes, attacked several tankers off Saudi Arabia. The attacks were in retaliation for similar Iraqi air strikes on tankers using Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf.

Probably the most lucrative route for airlines serving the region is seen to be to and from the Indian sub-continent, carrying Indian, Pakistani and Sri Lankan labourers to the Gulf to work on construction and other projects.

But most Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE, are cutting back on the number of workers from the sub-continent, which has affected airlines.

To a lesser extent, the cutbacks have also hit traffic from countries such as the Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand, the sources say.

This month, Kuwait Airways announced a 66 per cent drop in net profit for the year which ended on June 30 to 200,000 Kuwaiti dinars (\$660,000) from 600,000 dinars (\$1.98 million) the previous year.

It said the number of passengers using the airline in the year fell between seven and 10 per cent, in contrast to growth rates of up to

15 per cent in previous years.

Ali Ibrahim Al-Malki, chief executive of Bahrain-based Gulf Air, told Reuters his airline hoped to carry three million passengers this year, compared with 2.6 million in 1983 and 2.3 million a year previously.

But he said that, because newly-opened routes had not performed well, the airline expected to report a net profit this year similar to last year's 19.5 million Bahraini dinars (\$51.9 million), which was up 71 per cent on the 1983 figure.

Other factors acting against airlines are consumer spending patterns and the fact that Gulf states are not noted tourist areas, airline sources say.

"Expatriates tend to see their assignments here as ways of saving cash at home, especially for school fees and paying off mortgages. Flying, unless on business, is low on their list of priorities," one source said.

"Also, Arabs tend to think twice about hopping on a plane and travelling to Europe because

of the so-called slump in the region," the source said.

The International Air Transport Association stipulated return excursion fare between Bahrain and London is 612,600 Bahraini dinars (\$1,654), but it is possible to get a ticket from a major carrier for 396,600 dinars (\$1,070).

In January, Gulf Air said it had cut prices for flights from the Gulf to Europe by 15 per cent to allow for exchange rate movements.

Next April, Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways and Saudia plan to introduce an inter-Gulf youth fare with a 40 per cent discount on tickets for Gulf nationals aged under 26.

Mr. Malki said Gulf Air was not against lower fares, provided any new fares were based on an economic evaluation of the rate which brings a reasonable return to the airline and stimulates traffic by making passengers happy.

He said the airline wanted a fair price to eliminate gradually the present discounting policy in the area.

World's largest cities likely to face chaos by 2025

By Sandra Woods
Associated Press

GENEVA — Many of the world's largest cities face chaos by the year 2025 unless national and international planners make major policy innovations now, according to experts at a U.N.-sponsored conference on urban population growth.

The conference, organised by the U.N.-affiliated World Social Prospects Association created in 1976 to help inspire new global social policies, is the body's first comprehensive attempt to examine the social and political impact of urban growth problems.

Some 160 urban experts, social planners and academics cited "chilling figures" from a new U.N. population division report on urban growth during the week-long conference.

The report's conclusions, in basic terms, show rapid expansion of city populations to unheard-of levels, with an explosion of population in the developing nations and exodus into "Third World" cities.

In brief, it says: — By the year 2025, the world's population will reach 6.2 billion and for the first time in history, more than half (52 per cent) will live in urban areas. This will increase to 62.5 per cent by 2025.

— By 2015 more than half the people in the developing nations

of the "Third World" will live in cities. — After doubling from 82 to 177 million between 1970 and 1984, Africa's urban population is expected to double again by the year 2000 to reach some 370 million people.

— By 2000, 80 per cent of the world's largest cities will be in the "Third World", a sharp contrast to 1970, when more than half, or 13 of the world's 25 largest cities were in the developed, industrial world.

— Mexico City will be the world's largest city by the year 2000 with 26 million people, followed by Sao Paulo, Brazil, with 24 million, the Tokyo-Yokohama metropolitan area with 17.1 million.

— The problems of Mexico City cannot be overestimated. Lacking a river for a water supply, the city has depended on wells and springs. Now the wells are running dry, aggravating the natural subsidence of the land, and the city must pay heavily to pump water in and sewage out over the mountains that surround the city.

City planners conservatively estimate that half of the population lives in "irregular" housing, in which either the title is faulty or the structure does not comply with code requirements. Traffic snarls the city streets, and 11,000 tons of gaseous waste spews out into the air daily, 70 per cent of it from motor vehicles running largely on leaded gasoline.

Poverty is rampant. Thirty per cent of the city's families sleep in a single room, and those families average five people. Squatters, known as paracaidistas — parachutists — invade any available vacant land, including hillside caves, and many former rural residents still keep chickens. About 40 per cent of the housing units

lack adequate sewerage.

Though the people keep coming, the city continues to fight its problems. A deep drainage sewer system is being built; planners hope to reach 85 per cent of the city by 1988.

Perhaps most important, the city's hordes seem willing to do their part to make it a better place to live. Mr. McDowell watched one of many neighbourhood organisations of unpaid volunteers at work on a Saturday morning — "housewives, lawyers, shopkeepers, students, accountants — ringing bells and wielding brooms to clean up their streets."

"We keep the neighbourhood much cleaner this way," a cheery woman told him.

A citywide council of neighbourhood groups has been formed, the closest thing to an elected city government Mexico City has ever had. Appointed city officials listen carefully to the requests forwarded by the advisory council.

Mr. McDowell tells of a community of shacks at the bottom of a ravine. They were small and jerry-built, but they stood in neat rows and each had a collection of flowers planted in tin cans.

Residents had named the community Esperanza — Hope — National Geographic feature.

However, he said local and national government can use various innovative methods tried in several developing nations to solve some of the worst problems. He said governments should create a central local housing authority to co-ordinate housing for people flocking to cities. He said they also should provide the poor with land and materials for "self-help" building programmes.

He also urged governments to allow squatters in big-city slums to become owners of their land and homes, adding authorities should shift the urban planning focus away from "master plans" to practical projects providing employment, shelter, and services for the poor.

Thomas Blair, an American social and environmental planning professor, told the delegates that in the face of exploding urban growth in the developing nations, massive problems of urban sprawl, poverty, lack of services, unemployment, and pollution will get much worse.

What is required is that they be

Mexico City tries to fight suffocation back

WASHINGTON — The numbers are staggering: Mexico City now has a population of 16 million people. Half are under the age of 18, assuring a tremendous future growth even with a lowered birthrate. About 400,000 rural immigrants pour into the capital to live each year. By 2000, the city may be home to 30 million people.

The problems caused by this growth, and by the infelicitous location of the city by the Aztecs in 1325 on a sign from a god, are equally grave.

It is one of the world's few major cities far from a source of water. It stands on mushy, sinking soil of an old lake bed. It is girded by mountains that prevent dispersion of the smoke from 30,000 factories and nearly three million motor vehicles, causing what many call the world's worst pollution.

Neighbourhood groups have formed to improve physical conditions in run-down areas. City planning began in 1980. And national population growth has slowed from 3.5 per cent in 1970 to 2.3 per cent in 1982; though the birthrate in 1980 was still more than twice that of the United States.

"This city is still very Mexican," writes Bart McDowell, an assistant editor, in the August National Geographic. "And if Mexicans seem short on self-restraint, they are brilliant at improvising."

Mr. McDowell describes the numerous rural Mexicans he talked with among the thousand who arrive in the capital by bus each day, "wearing country clothes and expressions of confused excitement. Invariably, they told him that they came 'to better myself' — to get a job, to earn more money, to make a better life for the family."

Jose Ruiz came from Oaxaca, first with the military and then to follow a cousin Margarita who had taken a job as a cook in a private home and found him a job as a gardener. Then he went to driver's school and became a chauffeur, so he could finish high school at night.

"And then I took an electricity course," he told Mr. McDowell. "So now I have worked three years in electric repairs with a fri-

end. I want to open my own shop in Oaxaca. Margarita now has her own lunchroom. It's nice. And two of our cousins have come to live with her." Success.

Water woes deep

The problems of Mexico City cannot be overestimated. Lacking a river for a water supply, the city has depended on wells and springs. Now the wells are running dry, aggravating the natural subsidence of the land, and the city must pay heavily to pump water in and sewage out over the mountains that surround the city.

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Home to a family of 20, this Mexico City house grew with its three-generation household. A courtyard faucet fills jugs for drinking and tubs for washing clothes. More than half of the city's housing units are built by their occupants, and 40 per cent, including this one, lack adequate sewerage (National Geographic photo)

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Economy

Who runs America: Reagan or Volcker?

WASHINGTON — The magazine U.S. News and World Report publishes each May a poll headed "Who runs America?" which lists the people Americans see as the most powerful figures in U.S. public life.

For the past three years, immediately behind President Reagan in the No. 2 slot has come the towering, ruffled cigar-chomping figure of Mr. Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board (Fed), the U.S. central bank.

As a symbol of the rehabilitation of the Fed's reputation since the dark days of the late 1970s when its credibility as a bulwark against inflation was in jeopardy, the prominence of Mr. Volcker and the Fed is a source of discreet pride to the institution.

But it is also a source of some worry.

"Every year people begin to get a bit nervous around here just before the poll is published," says one Fed official with a half smile. "They start worrying that perhaps Paul will come out on top."

There has, in reality, been no chance of that and Fed officials know it. But some of them, asked to enumerate the challenges the central bank faces, put the succession to Mr. Volcker firmly at the top of their list.

His term of office expires in 1987. Nobody believes he is irreplaceable, but the fear is that critics, rivals and enemies of the central bank in Congress and the administration will seize the opportunity presented by the President's choice to try to bring the powerful central bank to heel.

The president will also be choosing replacements for two more of the Fed's seven governors, Mr. Charles Partee, whose term expires on Jan. 31, 1986, and Professor Henry Wallich, who will have served his full 14-year term in 1988.

One check on the president's nominees is that the Senate has to confirm the appointments. Another is the reaction of financial markets, which would not want to see the Fed's independence compromised.

Despite its legally independent status, the actual degree of independence has ebbed and flowed since it was created by Congress in 1913 and Mr. Volcker is known to wish that both he and the central bank could retreat from the limelight.

But today the Fed — the Board in Washington and the 12 regional banks which make up "the system" — is at the center of the world financial stage. And that has major implications for its prestige and also for the rivalries and jealousies aroused by its powerful position in Washington.

Master of obfuscation?

Senior administration officials, including Dr. Beryl Sprinkel, the staunch monetarist at the U.S. Treasury, have been angered by Mr. Volcker's highly pragmatic approach.

"They have repeatedly tried to corner Mr. Volcker at his weekly breakfast meetings with U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan even at the White House," says a senior administration staff official. "But he never insults people or loses his cool. And he's a master of obfuscation, has great expertise and long experience in Washington. He just talks in circles, gives a little, but does not lose."

Mr. Volcker's responsibilities would be awesome enough in what might be termed normal times. But for several years, with U.S. budget and tax policy paralyzed, and monetarist economics in the ascendency, the Fed's monetary decisions have been the principal policy instrument governing the U.S. economy.

Simultaneously, partly as a result of the role the dollar plays in world trade and finance but also because of the instability in the U.S. and world economies, the Fed has been thrust into the position where almost all its monetary moves it makes, its bank regulatory decisions and even sometimes the tone of voice Mr. Volcker adopts in his speeches and testimony in Congress reverberate around the U.S. and around the world.

The tradition of a powerful leader at the Fed goes back to its earliest days when Mr. Benjamin Strong, the president of the New York Fed — the most important of the 12 regional Fed banks — dominated the affairs of the system between 1914 and 1928.

Intellectual persuasion

But each chairman has to establish his own authority.

"The Fed is not an institution in which power exists, it is influence," says one Fed official. "You persuade the other 11 members of the FOMC (the key monetary policy-making Federal Open Market Committee) by the power of your intellect and your ability to master, and present your arguments, set by how loud you shout," says a former senior official.

The FOMC meets eight times a year and sets the Fed's monetary policy. Its membership includes the chairman, the other six governors, and five Reserve Bank presidents.

Each new chairman brings a fresh tone to the FOMC's policy debates. Dr. Arthur Burns, now Washington's ambassador in Bonn who was Fed chairman from 1971-78, while a formidable intellectual and persuader, used the sharp edge of his tongue to help to carry his colleagues with him.

"I used to be afraid of him," one governor confessed.

Dr. Burns' successor, Mr. G. William Miller, earned the respect of some top Fed staff members as a quick learner. But he had no time for the collegial debates about the intricacies of monetary policy, even reportedly introducing an egg-timer into the boardroom to the horror of some of his colleagues.

He also found himself on the wrong side of a narrow FOMC vote, an event which, combined with the mounting economic problems at the end of the 1970s, helped to undermine his stature in the Fed and the financial markets.

Private sector

Associates say Mr. Volcker enjoys wrestling with problems intellectually to the point where he is sometimes accused of being a prevaricator.

"He would be no good in the private sector," says a Washington economic policy official who has known him for many years.

In spite of the prestige he has built up within the Fed, partly as a result of the bold and successful shift in monetary policy he pushed through in 1979, even Mr. Volcker must work to carry his colleagues with him.

In May 1983 he barely escaped a tied vote in the FOMC when he pressed for an early move to tighten monetary policy to the current economic recovery.

Consciousness of the potential influence of individual governors helps to explain why Wall Street economists who follow the Fed carefully analyze the published voting record of the eight FOMC meetings each year for clues as to the direction in which Fed policy is leaning.

They watch whether a particular governor's votes in FOMC fit what is known of his economic views. Governor Henry Wallich, the former Yale University professor who travels the world for the Fed attending, for example, the monthly Bank for International Settlements meetings of central bankers in Basel, is seen as a hard-line inflation fighter. What might appear to be a break in that pattern would be noted on Wall Street.

It is not just the governors who are seen as powerful figures in



Paul Volcker

FOMC, requiring immediate publication of monetary policy decisions, and cutting from 14 to seven years the tenure of governors.

The Fed has also been in a running battle with administration officials over laws to deregulate banking, and is determined to retain the commercial bank regulatory functions it deems so crucial to its overall performance.

How the Fed, and in particular Mr. Volcker, handles itself in its dealings with Congress is therefore a vital element in its long-term future. Mr. Volcker's skill in handling Congress has so far served the central bank well.

"He's a good politician without trying to be," says one former colleague. "He will not tell you anything different from what he is telling Congress. There is no hidden private agenda."

Public support

There is equally, however, no doubt that the Fed is well aware of its dependence on public support for the tough policy decisions it has had to make and may have to make in the future if, as many officials fear, the strong economic recovery and the strong dollar turn out to be merely a temporary calm before huge budget and current account deficits create a storm in the financial markets.

"Fed governors are middle class American folks, not gods. They cannot hew to a line at variance with public opinion. There has to be a broad base of political support to make monetary policy work," says Dr. Neil Soss, a former personal assistant to Mr. Volcker.

Many economists feel that it was the lack of that support that crucially weakened the Fed's ability to fight inflation in the 1970s but strengthened it in the opening years of the 1980s — Financial Times news features.

USSR, U.S. to expand agricultural contacts

KNOXVILLE, Illinois (R) — The Soviet Union and the United States announced an expansion of agricultural contacts Saturday that might lead to a revival of joint, agriculture-related scientific and technological activities.

The announcement, made during a visit by Soviet Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats to U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block's farm, is expected to lead to a resumption of joint work under the U.S.-Soviet agreement on cooperation in agriculture.

"I have directed undersecretary Mr. Dan Amsutz and assistant secretary Mr. Orville Bentley to prepare with their Soviet counterparts the reactivation of the agreement and design a new programme of joint activities," Mr. Block said in a prepared address.

On arrival at the farm, Mr. Mesyats said: "We are talking about expanding those (agricultural) contacts on a mutually acceptable and mutually beneficial basis."

Mr. Mesyats, the first Soviet agriculture minister to visit the United States since 1971, added that much had been done in the Soviet Union to improve agriculture in recent years.

The agreement calls for expanded cooperation in agricultural research and development, the application of new knowledge and technology to agricultural trade, and the exchange of information necessary for such trade.

It is expected that working groups will review potential areas of cooperation, and eventually recommend specific projects.

Egypt intensifies work to increase production of oil

AIN SUKHNA, Egypt (R) — On a coastal strip along the Gulf of Suez, site of 90 per cent of Egypt's proven oil reserves, workers at a fabrication yard are busy erecting platforms and pipes for a growing offshore oil industry.

Despite a drop in world demand for crude oil, Egypt is scrambling towards an oil output goal of one million barrels per day (b/d) to satisfy a hungry domestic market.

Its oil production now averages 877,000 b/d, but industry sources say a 150,000 b/d increase next year from two fields in the Gulf of Suez should push production over one million b/d.

The fabrication yard, run by the U.S.-owned McDermott International, lies on what was once a minefield in a military zone, overlooking one of the world's busiest shipping lanes.

Since starting operation in 1977 it has doubled production, according to onshore operations engineer Mr. Max Andrews.

"When we first came this was a backwater, because Egypt was very quiet and the price of oil was low. But then the price went up and there was an incentive to drill.

And that is where the need for fabrication came in," he told reporters.

The McDermott operation is the only one of its kind in Egypt, Mr. Andrews said.

Egypt, which has concluded nearly 70 exploration agreements with international oil firms since 1973, recently celebrated the anniversary of the return of the Sinai peninsula and its oilfields by Israel under the terms of their 1979 peace treaty.

A recent geological survey, conducted with \$7 million worth of U.S. aid, showed signs of more oil formations in the area, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

As a result, exploration is to be stepped up and permits for 85,000 square kilometres of desert terrain will be put up for auction, MENA said.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very unusual day in which to start a new week and one in which your forward-looking qualities have a good chance to express themselves in some positive action.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Show others that you can grasp opportunities quickly and go after what you most desire. Show your finest abilities.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Privately plan how to extend your interests so that you can command a larger income in the near future.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You find that communications flow swiftly and well with friends and associates today. Act with true dispatch.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Do exactly what higher-ups expect of you, especially where monetary and real estate matters are concerned.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Your plans for expansion can be more successful. Be particularly gentle with partners and co-workers today.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan just how to handle practical matters in a more precise way and gain added profits in the days ahead.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan early for the amusements that will relieve you of tensions and make appointments with others.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can get practical tasks handled with the aid of family ties very well today. Take time for recreation tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Put your fine creative talents to work today with a vengeance. A small risk is worth taking.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A quiet meeting with family ties can get good results and you can reach right decisions, but act immediately.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Contact individuals who are progressive and dynamic and gain their aid. Show your finest abilities.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Look into monetary affairs that can make the future brighter and more secure. Use care in motion of all kind.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will concentrate on studies and getting ahead in the world from earliest years, but should avoid getting emotionally irritated. Teach early to complete whatever has been started. Be sure to add different languages to the school curriculum, since travel is indicated.

Turkey reaffirms wish to become EC member

ISTANBUL (R) — A Turkish foreign ministry official Saturday reaffirmed that Turkey wanted to become a full member of the European Community (EC).

"Turkey will definitely take up the possibility it has to be a full member when the time comes," Deputy Undersecretary Mustafa Akis said.

He was speaking at a one-day conference marking the 20th anniversary of Turkey's association

agreement with the EC, organised by the Economic Research Foundation, a private Turkish body set up to study and promote Turkish-EC relations.

The associate membership, signed in 1963, came into effect on Dec. 1, 1964. A protocol was signed in 1970 under which Turkey is expected to adapt its economy to those of other EC members by the mid-1990s.

Turkey has repeatedly said it

plans to seek full membership but has never set a target date. Various problems today beset Turkish-EC relations, from free movement of Turkish workers in EC countries to import quotas and human rights issues.

Mr. Ludwig Lemmer, West German Christian Democrat member of the European Parliament, said that, although they were in a minority, there was a group of parliamentarians aware

THE Daily Crossword

by Wilson McBeath

ACROSS

- Deadly sin
- Picture transfers
- Shuttle noise
- Gormandize
- Keyboard contrivance
- Kent airport
- "...longe, vita brevis"
- Parted in history
- Altar words
- Prefix for gram or meter
- Impetuous
- Peel
- Prejudice
- Principal
- Santa
- It, poet
- Sort of sorts
- Bit of toast
- He greedily
- He corrects injustices
- Transitory things
- Error
- Col. groups
- Letter abbr.
- Animal teams
- Marshes
- Term of address
- Sacred bull of Egypt
- Country letters
- Worthy
- Fond du
- Jap. bay
- Principal
- Bit of toast
- Popular
- Upstairs
- Pilot's route
- Hemingway
- Spum
- Certain acid
- Sleepy fellow
- Indolent
- Active ones
- Types
- Principal
- Shut
- Large fish

DOWN

- Neighborhood of Uru.
- Principal
- Clut
- Uncommon
- Pentateuch
- Harassed
- "Leave — to heaven"
- "...washes the other"
- Musical measure
- Configurations
- Actress Day
- How, Ger.
- Muffin
- Principal
- Pour out
- Take for granted
- Wicker receptacle for documents
- Principal suffixes
- Spring
- Principal
- Harmony
- Palestinian sect
- Glass-making furnace
- Clowns
- An Osmond
- Entertain
- 57 Fm: abbr.
- Race
- Rubber tree

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved.

WESPA PAICIS AUROIDE
OLAIN ELLAM RIIPED
TENDI ACROBATICIS
OVERCHARGES NIAE
EUBEN RETIETEL
AISAIEN MAWAISH
CIRRII ASIT ERINI
ELTIE BASIE BARA
SLAIET ABES SJITAR
LISLET SUGARY
HOINOR SIEA
ABIE COUNTERPAINE
JAMIAICAMERIA PILOD
ELAIIE PAIR LITIA
LELISIR STIOS EXIAM

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

"Heads, we kiss and make up! Tails, we take our bout to Wide World of Sports!"

Peanuts

EVERY DAY ABOUT THIS TIME A GIRL DRIVES BY HERE IN A RED PICKUP, AND WAVES TO ME...

I WAVE BACK TO HER, AND GIVE HER A BIG SMILE...

SOMEDAY SHE'LL STOP, AND PICK ME UP AND TAKE ME WITH HER...

HA!

Mutt 'n' Jeff

JEFF, I CAN'T GO OUT ON THE DANCE FLOOR. THE SEAM IN MY PANTS IS OPENING!

I CAN FIX IT! I'LL GET A NEEDLE AND THREAD, TAKE 'EM OFF.

SOMEBODY'S COMING! QUICK! GET IN THIS CLOSET!

WAIT A SECOND! KNOCK! KNOCK!

WAIT! NOTHIN'! I'M OUT IN THE BALL ROOM!

Andy Capp

AT LEAST YOU WEREN'T RIDING IT IN YOUR CONDITION

WHAT CONDITION? I'M AS FIT AS A LAD HALF MY AGE!

YOU'RE NOT GOING TO GET A LOT OF SENSE OUT OF A BLOKE WHO HAS HIS BIKE STOLEN WHILE HE WAS PUSHING IT HOME

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EUJIC

JAROM

PENXED

TISMEY

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO GET FROM INCOME TAXES.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BILGE - TEPID HUNTER FABLED

Answer: What to do when you get the feeling that you want to splurge - NIP IT IN THE "BUD-GET"

11 die, 13 hurt in 2 rebel attacks on Sri Lankan villages

COLOMBO (R) — Eleven people died and 13 were injured in attacks by separatist Tamil guerrillas on two fishing villages in north east Sri Lanka, government spokesman Wickrema Weerasooria said Sunday.

He said an earlier official report that rebels had killed 57 people was "incorrect."

Mr. Weerasooria told Reuters guerrillas killed seven people in the village of Kokkila and four in nearby Nyaru in simultaneous attacks on Saturday night.

He said police and Fisheries Ministry officials had entered the villages to verify the casualties.

Earlier troops had been unable to reach the settlements, about 50 kilometres north of the port of Trincomalee, because the rebels had mined the roads.

The authorities extended a curfew Sunday throughout much of northern Sri Lanka following the attacks.

The villages are near two farms used as rehabilitation centres for ex-prisoners where the government said rebels massacred

about 80 people on Friday. More than 65 guerrillas were later killed by security forces, it said.

The guerrillas, fighting for a separate state in the north and east of Sri Lanka where most of the country's minority Tamil population live, burned the huts of the fishermen, members of the majority Sinhalese community.

Mr. Weerasooria said the violence had forced about 3,000 Sinhalese, mostly women and children, to flee their homes in the northern province's Mullaitivu and Vavuniya districts to seek refuge in army camps, schools and temples.

The government and private relief agencies were organising supplies of food, drinking water and blankets for the refugees, he said.

Mr. Weerasooria said that besides driving Sinhalese from Tamil areas, the purpose of the attacks was to provoke a backlash against Tamils in the Sinhalese-dominated south. Tamils make up some 12.6 per cent of Sri Lanka's 15.5 million people.

There have been no major outbreaks of violence in the south and authorities in the capital Colombo have lifted a night-time curfew imposed two days ago.

Mr. Weerasooria said security forces foiled the third attempt in three days by the rebels to land men on Sri Lanka's north-west coast.

The navy opened fire Saturday night on a flotilla of eight boats carrying some 80 men near the town of Mannar, destroying six craft and killing about 60 guerrillas.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said Saturday that Sri Lankan helicopters had repelled an invasion force of 18 boats from southern India on Friday. He said security forces also shot dead 10 rebels in a boat in a

separate incident near the north western island of Delft.

The minister told reporters Sunday that Colombo had protested to New Delhi that the guerrillas were using the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu as a base for attacks on Sri Lanka.

Mr. Athulathmudali has said some 4,000 guerrillas planned to cross the narrow Palk Strait from India to proclaim a separate state in northern Sri Lanka on Jan. 14.

Mr. Athulathmudali rejected Indian government denials that there were no guerrilla training camps on Indian soil.

"The vast majority of people in Sri Lanka know there are camps in Tamil Nadu," he said.

"It cannot be fiction because over 100 Tamil guerrillas captured have said they were trained in Tamil Nadu."

An Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman said Saturday that allegations about an invasion being organised from India were irresponsible and aimed at building up a "war psychosis."



Beant Singh (rear) the Sikh bodyguard of the late Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, who was the mastermind and one of the killers of Mrs. Gandhi appears in a 1980 photograph taken during a reception in New Delhi (file photo)

Another Sikh arrested in Gandhi killing

NEW DELHI (AP) — Police have arrested another person, described as a civilian from New Delhi, allegedly involved in the slaying of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the Press Trust of India reported Sunday.

The news agency said the man, identified as Sher Singh, was arrested and charged in the assassination conspiracy against the former Indian leader.

PTI, quoting special investigating agency sources, said alleged assassin Satwant Singh told authorities Saturday he was motivated by fellow security guardsman and Sikh Beant Singh to kill Mrs. Gandhi after an army operation last June against the Sikhs' Golden Temple in Amritsar.

Both Satwant Singh and Beant Singh, who are not related, were members of Mrs. Gandhi's security detail when she was shot Oct. 31 in her residential compound.

PTI said Satwant Singh, in his confession, admitted he and Beant Singh had been planning the killing since the first week of October and had made several unsuccessful attempts during the month.

Satwant Singh said that if there was any "foreign hand" behind the killing, only Beant Singh knew about it, PTI said. The government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, son of the slain leader, has alleged foreign involvement in the killing but has never clearly spelled out this charge.

Satwant Singh's confession, as

reported by the agency, appeared at least in part to coincide with earlier government descriptions of the incident: Beant Singh fired first at Mrs. Gandhi with a revolver and after a gap of 30 seconds, Satwant Singh opened fire on her with his automatic weapon.

Satwant Singh, 22, was wounded and Beant Singh killed by Mrs. Gandhi's bodyguards.

Satwant Singh has been charged with murdering and conspiring to kill Mrs. Gandhi, PTI said. Investigating officers were not reachable Sunday to confirm the report by PTI.

Militant Kanaks offer to end violence in New Caledonia if prisoners freed

NOUMEA (R) — Militant Kanaks seeking independence from France said Sunday they would call off a campaign of violent disruption in the Pacific territory of New Caledonia if the French authorities released all "political prisoners."

Jean-Marie Tjibaou, head of a self-declared Kanak government, made the announcement in reaction to France's appointment of a special commissioner with a brief to draw up new plans for self-rule by the territory.

The militant Kanaks — indigenous Melanesians — have brought chaos to the territory over the past two weeks, setting up roadblocks and forcing the evacuation of many white settlers from rural areas.

A white farmer and a Kanak were killed in a gunfight on Friday.

With the situation deteriorating, France said Saturday night that it would send a special representative, Edgar Pisani, to New Caledonia this week to meet militant leaders.

Mr. Tjibaou said in a statement that the rebels — who raised an independence flag Saturday — were prepared to hold talks.

"But on the other hand there are political prisoners," he said.

Since the campaign of disruption began just before territorial assembly elections on Nov. 18, 13 Kanaks have been detained by the French authorities.

Mr. Tjibaou also said the militants would go into discussions with their position clear — they wanted self-determination for the Kanak people alone.

The militants have said they, fearing a referendum on independence for New Caledonia

because they are outnumbered, Kanaks have been reduced to only 43 per cent of the population of 145,000 after an influx of settlers from France and from other Pacific islands.

Kanaks grouped together under the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS) Saturday declared the territory independent as Kanaky (land of the people).

The FLNKS also swore in a "provisional government" in the ceremony, at a village only a few kilometres from Noumea, the capital.

But Mr. Tjibaou said on French Television that his people still recognised French sovereignty over the territory and were open to negotiations.

The French move was announced by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius Saturday night.

Pro-U.S. party may win Grenada polls

ST. GEORGES, Grenada (R) — The people of Grenada, whose island was the scene of bitter political upheaval and an American-led military invasion last year, will vote in a general election Monday.

Sir Eric Gairy, a right-wing populist overthrown by a leftist coup in 1979, is bidding for a political comeback through his Grenada United Labour Party.

At the same time, a moderate faction of the leftist New Jewel Movement, which collapsed shortly before last year's U.S. invasion, also seeks a mandate from Grenada's 48,000 voters.

Many supporters of the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was killed in a palace coup by hardline Marxists on Oct. 19,

1983, have regrouped in the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) led by former cabinet minister Kendrick Radix.

But the party which may be in the strongest position to win the election is a union of centrist groups committed to maintaining what it calls a democratic system with firm respect for the rule of law — the New National Party (NNP), led by veteran politician Herbert Blaize.

Campaigning got off to a slow start after the elections were officially announced last September, with many Grenadians still shaken by the violence of Mr. Bishop's overthrow and the subsequent U.S. invasion.

But over the last few weeks the pace picked up.

"I am hoping there will be an election turnout of at least 80 per cent," said Nicholas Brathwaite, who has been running the interim civilian government since the invasion on Oct. 25 last year.

A garrison of 240 U.S. troops and 450 soldiers and policemen from Caribbean countries which sympathised with the U.S. intervention have maintained security here since then.

Their presence is due to be phased out once Grenada's own police force has been fully rebuilt, but the timetable for this will be a matter for discussion with the elected government.

Australia swings to opposition despite Labour victory

Party would retain the balance of power.

The 54-year-old Labour leader pledged Sunday after one of Australia's longest election campaigns that his second government would go its full three-year term.

He said his majority was sizeable and workable. But he blamed major confusion in complex voting procedures for over 500,000 spoilt votes and said this had accounted for the swing of about 1.5 per cent against Labour.

Official figures put spoilt votes at nearly seven per cent across the country against 4.7 per cent in last year's election.

The result was a personal triumph for Andrew Peacock, leader of National-Liberal Coalition opposition, who criss-crossed the country tirelessly in a bid to chip away at all opinion poll predictions of a massive Labour landslide.

"If I can do that in 50 days (campaigning) just think of what I

will do in the next 1,000," he told reporters.

Political analysts said Mr. Peacock's impressive performance in a live televised debate six days before Saturday vote produced a swing back to the opposition and should ensure that the former foreign minister retained the opposition leadership.

With about 80 per cent of votes counted, the state of the parties stood at Labour 83, Liberal-National 65 in a House enlarged by 23 seats following constituency changes. It could take a week before final results in both houses are known.

Mr. Hawke, who had sought endorsement of his government's social and economic record during 20 months in office, failed to siphon the rural vote away from the junior opposition partner, the National Party (formerly Country Party).

heavily-populated states, New South Wales and Victoria, taking at least two marginal seats away from Labour.

Mr. Peacock campaigned strongly on bread-and-butter issues while Labour's vote-catching strategy had focussed strongly on Mr. Hawke's personality.

Labour strategists conceded the party was hit in a number of key constituencies because of voter opposition to a proposed pensions, means test and fears over tax increases.

Labour was also hurt in the Senate by a flow of Labour votes to a fledgling Anti-Nuclear Party led by a bald rock singer, Peter Garrett of the group Midnight Oil.

But the NDP were unlikely to win any of the 46 seats being contested in the Senate, a revising chamber which can delay legislation and make government difficult, according to Mr.

Problems pile up for U.K. miners

LONDON — Problems are piling up for Britain's striking coal miners after nearly nine months on the picket lines in protest against planned pit closures.

The courts have seized their union's funds and a furor over violence has left them with dwindling public support.

On Saturday night the leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) lost an appeal against a court order handing the union's £8.9 million (\$10.6 million) to a receiver.

The appeal court's decision effectively prevents the union leaders from supplying any money for the 38-week-old strike, now backed by about two-thirds of the

country's 180,000 miners.

Miners' leader Arthur Scargill has also had to face problems arising from the violence which has marked the pit dispute.

On Friday taxi driver David Wilkie was killed by a concrete post thrown from a bridge as he was driving a rebel miner to work in the south Wales coalfield.

The killing brought strong public revulsion. Two striking miners appeared in court Saturday charged with Wilkie's murder.

Newspaper headlines Sunday reflected a widespread feeling that the outlook for the strikers was bleak. "Scargill's back is to the wall," said the conservative Sunday Express.

Working miners are using the courts in a concerted effort against Mr. Scargill.

The court order giving the union's assets to a receiver was the result of an application by 16 working miners who said the union's leaders were not fit persons to hold the funds.

According to the lawyer for Mr. Scargill and two other NUM leaders, the union's operation could be brought to a standstill if the receivership remains in force.

Lawyer William Stubbs told the appeal court Saturday: "Not even a single telephone call could be made without the receiver's approval."

30 die in southern Philippines battle

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines (R) — At least 30 people were killed and more than 40 wounded in an eight-hour battle between a government infantry battalion and Communist rebels in the southern Philippines, the military said Sunday.

Twenty guerrillas and 10 soldiers, including a lieutenant, were known to have died in the battle 150 kilometres north east of Zamboanga on Mindanao Island Saturday.

The Southern Military Command said the battalion engaged the fairly large and heavily-armed group of rebels from the Communist New Peoples' Army (NPA) and were still in hot pursuit of them.

The Daily Express newspaper said the army pounded the guerrillas with artillery but the Southern Command said it was not aware of this and was still awaiting a full report on the battle.

The military said the Southern Command chief, Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, had ordered the sealing of all roads out of the area.

In Davao, 250 kilometres east of Manila, Communist rebels shot dead four men near a chapel and wounded eight women and children late Saturday night, police said.

Zia calls for 5-year referendum

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's military ruler, Gen. Muhammad Zia ul Haq, has ordered a referendum on Dec. 19 on his Islamisation policies, saying approval meant he would remain president for another five years.

The main opposition alliance denounced the surprise move, which Gen. Zia announced Saturday night in a broadcast on national radio and television, as a fraud.

Gen. Zia said the vote would remove uncertainty about a smooth transfer of power after elections he has promised by next March.

He said the referendum would pose only one question: Whether voters approved his programme to enforce an Islamic order in Pakistan and transfer power to elected representatives after the March poll.

Biggest security operation mounted for Dublin summit amid fears of IRA

DUBLIN (R) — The biggest security operation ever seen in Ireland is being mounted for next week's European Community summit amid fears that Irish Republican guerrillas may again try to assassinate British leaders.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other government leaders narrowly escaped death in October when a bomb planted by the outlawed Irish

Republican Army (IRA) went off at their hotel in Brighton, England, during the annual congress of the ruling Conservative Party.

The IRA, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland, warned that it would try again.

Hundreds of Irish troops and special anti-terrorist police will be guarding the British party around the clock during the two-day summit, which begins on Monday.

Dublin Castle, the former seat of British rule in Ireland where the meeting is to be held, has been sealed off for several days as police with sniffer dogs comb every corner for delayed-action bombs similar to the one used in Brighton.

Mrs. Thatcher, alone among the heads of government, will sleep in the castle in the same specially prepared suite she occupied during the last European summit in Dublin five years ago.

She is expected to be rushed straight to the castle after flying in to Baldonnell Military Airfield just outside Dublin, which is to be guarded by surface-to-air missiles.

Other government leaders will be staying at hotels throughout the city, which will also be under heavy guard.

Streets around the castle, located in the heart of the city, will be closed to all traffic from early Monday morning until the end of the summit.

Autopsy shows Polish priest was suffocated

WARSAW (R) — An autopsy report has said that murdered Polish priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko died of suffocation and was beaten before his death, the official news agency PAP reported.

Fr. Popieluszko, a supporter of the banned Solidarity free trade union, was kidnapped and killed in October. His body was found in a dam on the Vistula River.

The Communist authorities said three security police officers confessed to the murder and would be charged this month.

PAP quoted from the report signed by Professor Maria Byrdia, head of the Institute of Forensic Medicine in Bialystok where the autopsy was performed. It has been handed over to the chief public prosecutor in Warsaw.

The report said Fr. Popieluszko was beaten on the upper body with a "hard, blunt instrument, most probably a baton or a hand wrapped in a rag" but this did not kill him.

It added: "The death was brought about by suffocation caused by gagging the victim and tying him with a rope." There was no evidence that he drowned.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said this week that Fr. Popieluszko had been strangled and the accused officers would be charged soon.

Cardinal Jozef Glemp, Catholic Primate of Poland, has ordered a curb on political activity by priests since Fr. Popieluszko's murder

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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TOO MANY ACES!

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands that we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column. Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 5
♥ KQJ
♦ KJ10987
♣ A106

WEST
♠ 8762
♥ A9875
♦ 62
♣ 32

EAST
♠ A1043
♥ 6432
♦ A543
♣ 4

SOUTH
♠ KQJ9
♥ 10
♦ Q
♣ KQJ9875

The bidding:
South West North East
1♠ Pass 2♠ Pass
3♠ Pass 4♠ Pass
4♠ 4NT Pass
5♠ Pass 6♠ Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♠.

We have often railed against players using too many conventions. Most conventions add little to the average player's ability. More often they simply sow grounds for confusion. Here is an example from rubber bridge. The protagonists have been lost in the sands of time. Suffice it to say that North-South were a pair of experienced players who had a number of gimmicks in their bidding arsenal.

The auction needs considerable explanation. We have seen better jump shifts than North's — we feel one diamond would have been quite adequate — and we

don't understand South's failure to show his spade suit at his second turn. No one realized that, when North bid four no trump, he was as high as his partnership ought to go. Then science struck.

Instead of being a natural bid, North's four no trump was Roman Blackwood. Five clubs showed either 0 or 3 aces, and North could not believe that his partner had opened the bidding with an aceless hand — he felt sure his partner had three aces. However, North did not look for a grand slam because if South had three aces in addition to the king-queen of clubs, he would have taken charge.

West led a trump and South, when dummy appeared, was not enthralled with his prospects. However, neither his face nor the tempo of his play revealed his predicament. He won the trump in hand and was careful not to lead another trump — that would enable one of the defenders to signal. Instead, he led a heart.

West won the ace, and he did not even suspect what was going on. He chose the "safe" exit of another trump. Now East got the chance to signal one of his aces, but it was too late. Declarer won the trump in dummy, cashed the king of hearts for a diamond discard and led the king of diamonds for a ruffing finesse. He ruffed away East's ace, and still had a trump entry in dummy to cash the good diamonds, on which he discarded all his spades and so landed his slam!

So the slam was made, and it took real science to get there. Perhaps we've been too harsh on the convention mavens.

COLUMN 8

Airliner catches fire in test crash

EDWARDS AIR BASE, California (R) — A remote-controlled airliner carrying 75 dummy passengers was engulfed in flames when it was sent crashing into California's Mojave Desert in test: a British fuel additive developed to reduce fire danger. U.S. aviation officials had expected some flames from the crash, but James Woodall, a special assistant to the Federal Aviation Administration, said early indications were that there would have been no survivors. "An early assessment of the results of the crash indicate it could probably not be termed survivable," Mr. Woodall told a news conference. The test crash was staged by test pilot Fitzhugh Fulton, who controlled the four-engine jet from a simulated cockpit on the ground guided by a television camera on the aircraft. The plane, a Boeing 720, took off from Edwards Air Base in the early morning light, climbed to 6,000 metres and then came down to a belly-flop crash on the dry bed of Rogers Lake in the desert 15 minutes later.

New substance to induce abortion

PARIS (R) — French and Swedish researchers say they have developed and successfully tested a compound which induces abortion in early stages of pregnancy. Etienne Beaulieu of the Biocro Hospital in Paris and Mark Bygdeman of the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm told a news conference that their method was 100 per cent effective, and had practically no side effects. The method is not contraceptive but "contragestive," a term invented by its creators, indicating it does not halt conception but sets at the following state of pregnancy, preventing the uterus from retaining the foetus. Initially, Beaulieu developed a substance code-named RU 486 and administered it to women between six and 49 days after sexual intercourse, with a success rate of 75 per cent. The 100 per cent success was achieved by adding, at the suggestion of Bygdeman, another substance called prostaglandin in the last four days of the treatment.

Study recommends 88 kph speed limit

WASHINGTON (R) — A government-sponsored study has recommended that the 88 kilometre-per-hour speed limit should remain in force on most roads in the United States, claiming it saves thousands of lives. The National Research Council, which conducts government investigations in science and technology areas, left it to Congress to consider allowing individual states to increase limit on interstate highways to 96 kph. An 18-month study by a committee set up by the council said as many as 50,000 lives have been saved since the law took effect in March 1974 to save fuel.

Haitian jailed on kidnapping charge

BOSTON (AP) — The son of a former Haitian official was sentenced to a 9-to-15-year prison term in Boston after pleading guilty to kidnapping the daughter of a retired Haitian military officer. Kivens Mathurin, the 23-year-old son of a former special adviser to the Haitian Ministry of Economy and Finance and Industry, was convicted of abducting Nadje Reymond, 17, formerly of Boston, from a supermarket parking lot near her home on Dec. 3 last year, and prosecutors said. Mathurin told a som note demanding \$200,000 for a car at the store, but no money changed hands, police said. The young woman was found about 10 hours later in the basement of a vacant house, gagged, with a noose around her neck and lying in a puddle of water.

Launch of weather satellite postponed

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — The seventh time in eight years, the launch of a \$56-million weather satellite will double as a test station for radio distress calls. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration cancelled the scheduled launch of the NOAA-F satellite because of strong winds above 13,333 metres. C.J. Fenwick, a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration,